




PHILIP PIPKIN  
A TENNESSEE MILITIAMAN  
By  
Lt. Col. William Philip Pipkin

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## PHILIP PIPKIN - A TENNESSEE MILITIAMAN

By Lt Col William Philip Pipkin

### SECTION I - EARLY MILITIA SERVICE

As a young boy I used to gaze with awe at the ivory handled saber that hung over the mantle of the fireplace at our home. I was told that this saber belonged to Colonel Philip Pipkin, my great great grandfather, who fought with Andy Jackson in the War of 1812. In researching the military service of my ancestor I have become embroiled with the Tennessee militia's participation in one of the most interesting periods of American History.

The story of the Tennessee militia would be extremely difficult to write, for it is not a continuous story of one unit, but a story of many units with many leading characters such as General John Sevier, General John Robertson and of course General Andrew Jackson and his two constant lieutenants, Generals John Coffee and William Carroll. The individuals and units of the Tennessee militia were constantly alerted for militia duty in the local area, and often called to volunteer for 60 days, three months, six months and sometimes for one year duty in the service of the United States.

One of those militiamen whose love of country and ardent support of his leader Andrew Jackson, helped make the Tennessee militia of the early 1800's, the most responsive and finest body of fighting men in the United States, was Philip Pipkin. This is his military story and a story of part of the Tennessee militia in which he served from 1790 until the late 1810's.

Philip Pipkin was born 24 December 1770 in Pitt County North Carolina, the son of Phillip Pipkin. Phillip, the father, was one of the signers of the "Proceedings of the Safety Committee in Pitt County", at Martinborough on 23 August 1775, in which the signers swore to, "...maintain and support all and every the acts resolutions and regulations of the said Continental and provincial Congresses to the utmost of our power and abilities." (1) The family legends are that Philip, the son, migrated to Nashville in the fall of 1790. We do know that he was in Nashville on 8 October 1792 when he married Margaret Brown. (2) After Margaret's death about 1808, Philip was married a second time, 11 October 1810, to Susannah Morris, the daughter of Lester and Frances Brown Morris of Giles County Tennessee. (3) Frances Brown Morris was an Aunt of a later Governor of Tennessee, Aaron Vail Brown. The Pipkin family lived on Richland Creek in the Nashville community where he was a planter. In the fall of 1830 the Pipkin family moved to St Louis County Missouri where Philip died on 10 August 1841.

The Tennessee militia was well organized when Philip Pipkin arrived in the Territory. It was composed of all the male inhabitants of the age of 16 and over. Each militiaman furnished his own weapon, ammunition, horse and uniform. Each company elected its officers and the field officers (majors, lieutenant colonel and colonels) of the regiments. The field officers of the regiments elected the brigadier general, brigade commander. The field officers of the regiment and the brigadier generals elected the major general division commander. A truly democratic army and unlike any military organization we have today.

Assuming he went the most direct route to the Cumberland settlement, Philip Pipkin had his first introduction to the Tennessee militia on his travels from Jonesboro to Nashville. The road through the Cumberland Mountains had been opened on



on September 25th, 1788 and traversed 185 miles of, "a wilderness more dangerously infested with hostile Indians than any other portion of the western country - not even excepting the dark and bloody land of Kentucky". Because of the Indian raids on the emigrant parties the Tennessee militia furnished a security guard for the protection of the travellers on the road. (4)

As Philip was over 16 years of age, he became liable for militia duty as soon as he was established in the territory. How soon he was called for duty is not known, but the dangers from raids by the Cherokee and Creek Indians caused the men of the Tennessee frontier to be engaged in war or its preparation as almost a daily fact of life.

Nashville was the seat of government of the Western or Mero District of Tennessee. So named Mero in honor of the Spanish Governor of New Orleans, Don Esteban Miro. In 1790 the district was essentially settled up and down the Cumberland River from east to west about 85 miles with Nashville the approximate center, and north to south not to exceed 25 miles. The population was estimated at five thousand. (5)

The Indians were resisting this migration and during the years of 1780 to 1794 a settler was killed by Indians within 5 to 7 miles of Nashville on an average of one each ten days. (6) But the threat of Indians did not stop the emigrants for many of them were North Carolina's Revolutionary War veterans who were claiming the grants of land that had been given them as part of the pay for their service. (7) These veterans and the former soldiers who preceded them into Tennessee made up the early officer corps of the Tennessee militia.

In 1793, the Tennessee militia was organized into two brigades, an eastern and a western, and coincided with the district organization of the territory. At the time of statehood, 1796, the Tennessee militia was reorganized into three brigades, which again agreed with a district organization of the state. The militia in each county usually formed an infantry regiment, and the regiments in each district formed a brigade. In addition to the infantry regiments, each brigade had a cavalry regiment. In 1796, the three brigades formed one division.

I am sure that Philip Pipkin served as a private and as a noncommissioned officer in the Tennessee militia during the period of 1790 to 1798. Few men without prior military service were elected to command. It was only after they had first proven themselves as leaders that the men would elevate them to positions of authority. Thus Philip must have proven himself in the Nashville community or in the Tennessee militia for I can find no record of prior military service.

Philip Pipkin's name is recorded twice in the manuscript volume, "The Commission Book, 1796-1800". This document lists the names of the officers tendered commissions in the Tennessee militia during this period. Davidson County furnished the First and Second regiments of Infantry and the Cavalry regiment for the Mero district. The militia companies would hold an annual muster at which time they would elect their officers and then report them to the Governor who would issue commissions. The date of the elections I do not have, but Philip Pipkin was commissioned a Lieutenant on 17 December 1798, and Captain on 12 November 1800. Both commissions were in the First Regiment and were issued by Governor John Sevier. (8)

The Tennessee militia was reorganized under the militia act of 5 November 1803, which authorized two divisions of militia, each to be commanded by a major general. The Second Division was made up of the eleven counties in west Tennessee. (9) Each militia division was further organized into brigades.



The Tennessee militia was alerted time and time again when it appeared that the settlements were in danger of Indian attacks. The alerts would often be false alarms, but at times the Indians being aware of the state of readiness would call off their raid or raid some other settlement. At other times the commanders would have their units assemble at a given location and then pursue the raiding party into the Indian villages.

I do not know the date Philip Pipkin was elected, nor commissioned a Major in the Tennessee militia, for the commission books for the period 1801 to 1807 were lost (8). That he was a Major is borne out by an article published 17 January 1807 in the Nashville, Impartial Review and Cumberland Repository. The events leading up to the article were that on 2 January 1807, Andrew Jackson as division commander of the Second Division of Tennessee Militia, had called out 12 companies of volunteers. The companies to assemble at Nashville and await General Jackson's orders should it be necessary to go into Louisiana after former Vice-President Aaron Burr. It was rumored that Colonel Burr was assembling a force in Louisiana to overthrow the government. Andy Jackson, as patriotic as ever, was determined to stop this force if it existed. The rumor proved false. Andrew Jackson appeared before the assembled volunteers on 10 January, made them a stirring patriotic speech and dismissed them. His speech was such that the officers of this force put this article in the paper the following week:

"By the particular request of some of the members of the 'Corps of Invincible Grays', and the earnest solicitations of Major Boyd, commanding the battalion from the 5th brigade of volunteers, Major Pipkin, and sundry other officers, the Major General is induced to suffer his address to the officers and soldiers on the 10th inst. to be laid before the public. The former are happy to say that the sentiments therein contained, meet their entire approbation and pledge themselves to support them."

Philip Pipkin was elected Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant and P. G. Bradford was elected first major and Robert Johnston 2d major of the 19th regiment (Davidson County) at the election of officers held on 23-24 December 1810 (10) and their commissions were issued by the governor on 17 January 1811 (11). I do not mean to infer that Philip Pipkin was an active officer in the militia from the time he made Lieutenant in 1798 until 1811. This is not the case. It appears that some of the officers would be elected for one year and then not stand for reelection the next. However, it seems that their seniority would date from the original election if and when they were later added to the active militia list. This is borne out by the absence of Philip Pipkin's name in the list of commissions for the years 1807 to 1810, and 1812 to 1815. The absence of his name in the list of commissions during the period 1813 to 1815 is very interesting, when you consider that he had two periods of active military service as an officer in the Tennessee militia in the service of the United States, the details of which I will provide later in this story.

During the early part of the Creek War and the War of 1812 as fought in the southern part of the United States, the general government placed requirements on the states to furnish troops to outfit a force to meet these emergencies. The governors were authorized to fill their quotas by accepting volunteers or by calling up the necessary number of militia units. Tennessee filled the majority of its quotas with volunteers. If a unit was called then the elected officers would accompany it, however in the case of providing officers for volunteers the election procedure was usually followed after the men were assembled. Governor Blount wanted



wanted to continue this practice. General Jackson wanted the commanders to be permitted to select the field officers under him. This would permit the commander to select those, "capable of command - who will fight and reduce their soldiers to strict obedience" (12). Actually both systems were used. Unless the order which mustered the troops specified that they were to have the right to select their officers, the officers ( particularly the field and staff) were appointed from a roster. This roster was maintained by seniority and by whether or not the individual had served a tour of duty.

The Tennessee militia was not just a group of frontiersmen getting together to go fight a common enemy, the Indian. The militia was an organized force of trained part time soldiers that were frequently tested in actual combat with raiding Indians, and those in General Jackson's division were additionally given military instruction. The intensiveness of this training effort is borne out by two notices published in the Democratic Clarion and Tennessee Gazette. The first notice in the issue of 31 March 1812 read:

"MILITARY INSTRUCTOR" For the use of the Tennessee militia may be had at the Clarion office. Colonels of regiments will oblige the editor by calling for copies they are entitled to."

The second notice published 19 May 1813, read:

"MILITARY EXERCISE" The officers of the 19th and 20th regiments of militia, and such other persons as choose to attend are invited to parade in Nashville on the 3d Thursday of June next, to be drilled. This is considered as a voluntary thing on all sides, but it is hoped the officers especially will be punctual in their attendance. The times are such as to require great attention to military subjects, to qualify the officers..."

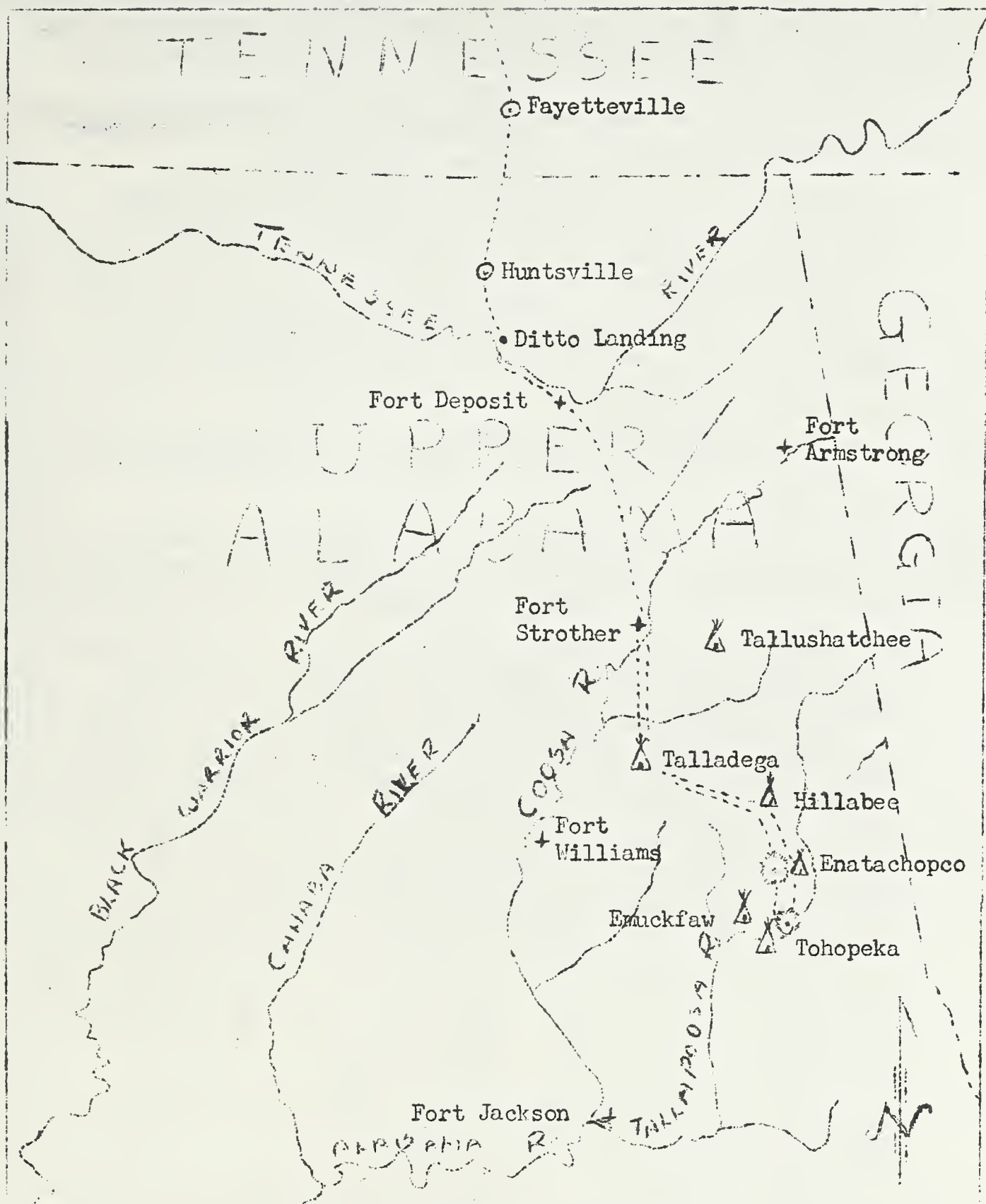
The military tactics used by General Jackson in destroying the Indian villages and the specific orders he issued as to how the troops were to react to certain types of attack are evidence of his study of the art of war. A good example of his tactics as reported in a dispatch following the action of 9 November 1813 at the Indian village of Talladega. While it is chronologically out of order, it is worth telling at this time:

"I moved on in Battle order. The Infantry were in three lines - the militia on the left, and the volunteers on the right. The cavalry formed the two extreme wings, and were ordered to advance in a curve, keeping their rear connected with the advance of the Infantry lines, and enclose the enemy in a circle. The advance guard, whom I sent forward to bring on the engagement, met the attack of the enemy with great intrepidity; and having poured upon them four or five very galling rounds, fell back, as they had been previously ordered, to the main army. The enemy pursued and the front lines was now ordered to advance and meet him..."(13)

The cavalry in reserve would then be ordered to close the circle and the destruction of the enemy would begin.

In 1812 General Jackson prescribed the uniform to be, "Dark Blue or brown of homespun or not, at the election of the wearer; hunting shirts or coats, at the option of the different companies, with pantaloons and with dark-colored socks... the field officers will wear the uniform which is prescribed for officers of the same grade in the army of the United States. Company officers will conform to the same regulations, if convenient; otherwise, they will conform to the uniform of their companies." (14)





-----Route followed by 1st Regt Mounted Gunmen, Tenn Militia, 19 Dec 1813  
to 8 Feb 1814

+ Forts

○ U.S. Towns

△ Indian Villages

⊙ Battle Sites



SECTION II - CAPTAIN PHILIP PIPKIN'S COMPANY OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN IN THE SERVICE OF  
THE UNITED STATES IN FIRST REGIMENT OF MOUNTED GUNMEN, TENNESSEE MILITIA,  
COMMANDED BY COLONEL NICHOLAS T. PERKINS, 19 DEC 1813, to 8 FEB 1814.

On Tuesday 14 September 1813, the Clarion and the Tennessee State Gazette,  
carried the following article:

"POSTSCRIPT - IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE

"An express arrived on Sunday last to his excellency Governor Blount from Fort St. Stephens, bringing certain information of the dreadful slaughter of several hundred of our fellow citizens by the Creek Indians... On the 30th of August about 750 savages attacked Fort Meems, a stockaded fort about 10 miles above Fort Stoddart and 35 below Fort St. Stephens, defended by about 175 fighting men, in which were 120 or 130 women and children... Every soul of the whites perished except 8, and of the Indians about 200 were killed...

"The inhabitants of the Mobile country have abandoned their dwellings and retreated to the forts... Aid is solicited from our states."

The reaction of the citizens of Nashville to this news was immediate and effective. With their usual patriotic fervor a meeting was called for the 18th of September. The 21 September 1813 issue of the Clarion reported the meeting thusly:

"Agreeable to a notice, a meeting took place in Nashville, on the 18th of September composed of a numerous collection of reputable citizens from the different counties.

"The Rev. Mr. Craighead was conducted to the chair as President & W. L. Hannum was appointed Secretary. The President in an eloquent and impressive speech informed the meeting of the object for which they were convened, viz. To devise means whereby some speedy and effectual aid should be afforded to the citizens of the Mississippi Territory, on the Mobile and who are unable to arrest the hand of the relentless savages.

"On motion, a committee was appointed of the following gentlemen, to take into consideration of the object of the meeting, and report thereon, viz: Gen. Thomas Johnson, Gen. Wm. Hall, Col. John Coffee, Col John Alcorn, Col R. Weakley, John Childress, Capt Frederick Stump, R. S. Hall, Robt. Searcy, Capt The. Williamson, W. L. Hannum, Col Wm. Martin, James Trimble, Col Wm. M. Thompson, Col Richard C. Napier, and Col Philip Pipkin.

"The meeting then adjourned until this morning, Sunday 19th Sept. 1813, at which time the committee made the following report, which was read and unanimously adopted.

"Your committee beg leave to report... that we are informed of the eminent peril of our brethren on the Mobile... have communed with the governor of this state and with General Jackson; and have the satisfaction to learn, that Gen. Jackson will immediately issue an order to convene the regiment of Cavalry commanded by Col. John Coffee, to meet at Nashville on the 24th inst. at which time they will... be ordered immediately to march to the settlements on the mobile...

"The committee have the satisfaction of informing the meeting & their fellow citizens that the executive of this state will issue immediate orders for calling into service 1500 militia of this state, to march against the Creek Nation, by virtue of an order from the General Government... ( continued next page)



"The committee are impressed with the importance of carrying the war home to the enemy... And would, therefore, recommend to the people, and to the general assembly of this state, now about to be in session, that measures be adopted to procure an additional force, under the authority of the state, sufficient to make the whole force to be marched from Tennessee amount to 5,000 men..."

The results of the meeting was that on 26 September, Col John Coffee and 500 men moved south to Huntsville. General Jackson and about 3500 men joined Col Coffee at Huntsville on 11 October. On 3 November 1813, the entire force surrounded and destroyed the Indian village of Tallushatchee, killing all the men and capturing the women and children. On 9 November, the force surrounded the 1000 hostile Creeks that had the friendly Indian village of Talladega under seige. With the intention of destroying the hostile General Jackson pushed forward his attack, but due to the lack of vigor on the part of one unit, 700 Indians broke through a gap in the circle and escaped. Because of the poor condition of his men, the lack of provisions for a prolonged campaign and the fact that only wounded men were holding the fort, he returned to Fort Strother. General Jackson's force had volunteered for the usual three months and this expiration date was at hand. To fill out his dwindling troops, General Jackson sent Generals Coffee and Cocke, and Colonel Wm. Carroll to Tennessee to enlist volunteers, preferably for a six months period (15).

Philip Pipkin was not a participant in the force that served during the action just mentioned, but his son Thomas B. Pipkin was (1st Lt in Capt Daniel Ross Co.). However I do not think you would have fully understood why Philip, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Tennessee Militia would accept a lower rank, that of Captain, if you had not known that, first he was a member of the committee that recommended carrying the war to the enemy, and second his division commander, General Jackson was in dire need of troops and seasoned Officers. Colonel N. T. Perkins picks up the story of the situation in an article published in the Clarion on 15 March 1814:

"About the latter end of Nov. last, several letters were received by respectable characters from Gen. Jackson, giving a distressing picture of the state of his army - that they were restless and discontented, and about to abandon the campaign with disgrace & leave him and the frontiers in a defenceless situation; and requesting that volunteers should be instantly raised, to remedy the evil. Public addresses were also written by Col Carroll and Major Searcy, two of the General's staff officers; respecting the necessity of the case, and the wishes of the General. The request was for mounted men, and sixty days named as the term of service - under officers of their own choice - and march on to Head Quarters and there to be mustered into service... A number of respectable citizens whose age and situation would have exempted them from military duty, desirous of saving the campaign from breaking up, and the frontiers from being assuaged with blood, instantly stepped forward and gave an impulse to the public feelings - and in a few days, between 7 and 800 men were ready for the field. As the request was urgent, every possible exertion was made; and though they had to set out in a very heavy fall of snow; they met in the neighborhood of Huntsville on the 23d, 24th and 25th of December, expecting to proceed immediately to Fort Strother. - But having been detained longer than was expected they went into the choice of Field officers..."



A more patriotic group of volunteers never existed. These Tennesseans left their families and warm hearths a few days before Christmas, during a blinding snow storm, with many of the officers at ranks far below that which they were accustomed to serve. However, even this was not their greatest sacrifice. The 14 January 1814 issue of the Clarion reported:

"... The men who volunteered for sixty days under Colonel Carroll's orders have been accepted, on the condition that the individuals risk being paid by the government, as the general thinks it doubtful whether they will be paid..."

After the two assembled regiments had elected their field officers, Colonel N. T. Perkins as commander of the 1st Regiment, and Colonel Wm. Y. Higgins as the commander of the 2d regiment were handed an order from Brigadier General John Coffee to the effect that he was assuming command of the brigade of two regiments. On 6 January 1814 at Camp Carroll just outside Huntsville (now Alabama), the officers of the two regiments respectfully signed a petition which notified General Coffee that they did not desire to serve under his command, but under the command of Colonel Carroll until they could be turned over to General Jackson. The petition apparently was honored for the two regiments started their march to Fort Strother soon after and General Coffee was not in command (16).

A duplicate of General Jackson's dispatch of 28 January 1814 from his headquarters at Fort Strother to Maj Gen Thomas Pinckney was printed in the Clarion of February 8, 1814 and was as follows:

"... of an excursion I contemplated making still farther into the enemy's country, with the new raised volunteers from Tennessee - I had ordered those troops to form a junction with me on the 10th inst. but they did not arrive until the 13th. Their number including officers, was about 800; and on the 15th I marched them across the river to graze their horses - On the next day I followed with the remainder of my force, consisting of the artillery company, with one six pounder; one company of Infantry of forty eight men; two companies of spies, commanded by Capt Gordon and Russell of about 30 each, and a company of volunteer officers, headed by Gen Coffee, who had been abandoned by their men, and who still remained in the field awaiting the orders of the government; making my force exclusive of Indians about 930.

"The motive which influenced me to penetrate still further into the enemy's country, with this force were many and urgent - The time of service of the new raised volunteers was short, and a considerable part of it had expired - they were expensive to the government, and were full of ardor to meet the enemy - the ill effects of keeping soldiers of this description long stationary and idle - I had been made to feel, but too sensibly already - other causes concurred to make such a movement not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary..."

"... I took up the line of march on the 17th inst. and on the night of the 18th encamped at Tallodega fort, where I was joined by between 2 and 300 friendly Indians... On the morning of the 20th... reached... the Hillabee creek, and on that night I encamped at Enstackopee, one of the Hillabee villages about 12 miles from Emuckfaw -- Here I began to perceive very clearly, how little knowledge my spies had of the country, of the situation of the enemy, or of the distances I was from them. (Continued next page)



"The insubordination of the new troops, and the want of skill in most of their officers, also became more and more apparent. But their ardor to meet the enemy was not diminished, and I had a firm reliance upon the guards, the company of old volunteer officers, & upon the spies...

"On the morning of the 21st. I marched from Enotachopee, as direct as I could for the bend of the Tallapoossee; and about 2 p.m. my spies having discovered 2 of the enemy endeavored to overtake them but failed. In the evening I fell in upon a large trail which led to a new road, much beaten and lately traveled — Knowing that I must arrive within the neighborhood of a strong force, and it being late in the day, I determined to encamp and reconnoitre the country in the night. I chose the best site the country would admit, and encamped in a hollow square — set out spies and pickets — doubled my sentinels, and made the necessary arrangements before dark, for a night attack. About 10 o'clock at night one of the pickets fired at 3 of the enemy and killed one, but he was not found until the next day. At 11 o'clock the spies whom I had sent out returned with the information that there was a large encampment of Indians at the distance of about three miles, who from their whooping and dancing seemed to be apprised of our approach. One of the spies an Indian in whom I had great confidence, assured me that they were carrying off their women and children and that the warriors would either make their escape or attack me before day. Being prepared at all points, nothing remained to be done but to await their approach if they meditated an attack or to be in readiness if they did not pursue and attack them at day light. While we were in this state of readiness, the enemy about 6 o'clock in the morning commenced a vigorous attack on my left flank, which was as vigorously met.

"The action continued to range on my left flank, and on the left of my rear for about an hour. The brave Gen. Coffee, with Col. Sittler the adjutant general and Col. Carroll the inspector general — the moment the firing commenced, mounted their horses and repaired to the lines encouraging and animating the men to the performance of their duty, so soon as it became light enough to pursue, the left wing having sustained the heat of the action and being somewhat weakened was reinforced by Capt Terrils company of infantry and was ordered and led on the charge by Gen. Coffee, who was well supported by Col. Higgins and the inspector general, and by all the officers and privates composing that line — the enemy was completely routed at every point, and the friendly Indians joining in the pursuit, they were chased about two miles with considerable loss."

This attack was launched against that portion of the hollow square that was defended by Colonel Higgins' 2d regiment and the heaviest losses were sustained by the company commanded by Captain John Hill. In this one company Captain Hill and three others were killed and ten men were wounded. The total losses of the force was 9 killed and 35 wounded of which two later died. In Colonel Perkins' regiment only two men were wounded and neither of these were in Capt Philip Pipkin's company. One was Sergeant Thomas Reynolds of Capt Matthew Johnston's company and the other was Ardy Bennett a member of Captain William Doak's company (17).

General Jackson's despatch of 28 January continues with the story:



"The chase being over, I immediately detached Gen. Coffee with four hundred men and all the Indian force to burn their encampment, to attack it until the artillery could be sent forward to reduce it. On viewing the encampment, and its strength the general thought it most prudent to return to my encampment, and guard the artillery there. The wisdom of this step was soon discovered. In half an hour after their return to camp, a considerable body of the enemy made its appearance on my right flank, and commenced a brisk fire on a party of men who had been on the picket guard the night before and were then in search of the Indians they had fired upon, some of whom they believed had been killed; Gen. Coffee immediately requested me to let him take two hundred men, and turn their left flank, which I accordingly ordered — but through some mistake which I then did not observe, not more than fifty four followed him, among whom were the old Volunteer officers — with these however he immediately commenced an attack on the left flank of the enemy, at which time I ordered 200 of the friendly Indians, to fall in upon the right flank of the enemy, and cooperate with the Gen. This order was promptly obeyed, and in the moment of this execution, what I expected was realized, the enemy had intended the attack on the right as a feint, and expecting to direct all my attention thither, meant to attack me again, and with their main force on the left flank, which they hoped to find weakened and in disorder — they were disappointed — I had ordered the left flank to remain firm to its place, and the moment the alarm gun was fired in that quarter, I repaired thither and ordered Captain Terrel, who composed a part of the reserve, to support it, the whole line met the approach of the enemy with astonishing intrepidity; and having given a few paces, they forthwith charged him with great vigor — the effect was immediate and inevitable. The enemy fled with precipitation and were pursued a considerable distance, by the left flank and the friendly Indians, with a galling and destructive fire. Col. Carroll who ordered the charge, led on the pursuit, and Col. Higgins and his regiment again distinguished themselves.

"In the meantime Gen. Coffee was contending with a superior force of the enemy. The Indians whom I had ordered to his support hearing the firing on the left had returned there, and immediately entered into the chase. That being now over, I forthwith ordered Jim Fife, who was one of the principal commanders of the friendly Indians with 100 of his warriors to execute my first order. They were pursued about three miles, and forty-five of them slain who were found. Gen. Coffee was wounded in the body, and his Aid-de-camp A. (lexander) Donelson killed, together with three others."

The right flank of General Jackson's force was composed of Colonel Perkins' first regiment during the action just described and the left flank was composed of Colonel Higgins second regiment. Capt Pipkin's company had one man, Edward Tipton, killed and William Hughes was wounded. Other casualties from the first regiment were James Richards of Captain John B. Quarles' company and Samuel Marr of Captain George Elliott's company.

General Jackson's dispatch continues:

"Having brought in and buried the dead, dressed the wounded, I ordered my camp to be fortified, to be better prepared to repel any attack, which might be made in the night, determined to commence" a return



"a return to Fort Strother the following day... I commenced my return march, at half after 10 o'clock on the 22d, we was fortunate enough to reach Enotachopco before night, having passed without interruption a dangerous defile occasioned by a hurricane. I again fortified my camp... My expectations of an attack in the morning was increased by the signs of the night and with it my caution. — Before I moved the wounded from the interior of my camp I had my front and rear guards formed, as well as my right and left columns, and moved off my centre in regular order, leading down a handsome ridge to Enotachopco Creek, at a point which was clear of reeds, except immediately on its margin. I had previously issued a general order, pointing out the manner in which the men should be formed in the event of an attack on the front or rear, or on the flanks, and had particularly cautioned the officers to halt and form, accordingly, the instant word should be given. The front guard had crossed with part of the flank columns, the wounded were over, and the artillery in the act of entering the creek, when the alarm gun was heard in the rear — I heard it without surprise, even with pleasure, calculating with confidence on the firmness of my troops, from the manner in which I had seen them act on the 22d. I had placed Col. Carroll at the head of the centre column of the rear guard — its right column was commanded by Col. Perkins, and its left by Col. Stump. Having chosen the ground, I had expected them to have entirely cut off the enemy, by wheeling the right and left columns on their pivots, recrossing the creek above and below, and falling in upon their flanks and rear; but to my astonishment and mortification when the word had been given by Col. Carroll to halt and form, and a few guns had been fired, I beheld the right and left columns of the rear guard precipitately give way.

"... leaving not more than 25 men, who being formed by Col. Carroll, maintained their ground as long as it was possible to maintain it,... There was then left to repulse, the rear guard the artillery company, and Capt Russell's company of spies...

"Lieut. Armstrong, who commanded the Artillery company ... ordered them to form and advance to the top of the hill... Amidst a most galling fire from the enemy, more than ten times their number, they ascended the hill and maintained their positions until their piece was hauled up, when having leveled it, they poured upon the enemy a fire of grape, re-loaded, fired again, charged and repulsed them.

"The most deliberate bravery was displayed by Constant Perkins and Cravin Jackson of the artillery, acting as gunners...

"The brave Lieut Armstrong, just after the first fire of the Cannon, with Captain Hamilton, of East Tenn., Bradford and M'Gaveck, all fell — the Lieut exclaimed as he lay, 'My brave fellows, some of you may fall, but you must save the cannon.'

"About this time, a number crossed the creek and entered into the chase. The brave Captain Gordon of the spies, who had rushed from the front, endeavored to turn the left flank of the enemy, in which he partially succeeded; and Colonel Higgins, Col. Carroll and Captains Elliott and Pipkin, pursued the enemy for more than two miles; who fled in consternation, throwing away their packs, and leaving 26 of their warriors dead on the field. This last defeat was decisive and we were no more disturbed by their yells...



"In the several engagements our loss was 20 killed and 75 wounded, four of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy cannot be accurately ascertained. One hundred and eighty nine of their warriors were found dead; but this must fall considerably short of the number really killed & the wounded can only be guessed at.

"... The enemy's country had been explored, and a road cut to the point where their forces will probably be concentrated when they shall be drawn from the country below... the excursion, unless I am greatly mistaken, it will be found to have hastened the termination of the Creek War more effectively than any measure I could have taken with the troops then under my command...

/s/ ANDREW JACKSON<sup>D</sup>

In the last engagement at Enotachopce Creek, Captain Philip Pipkin's company which joined in the chase had the following wounded: 1st Lieut Isaac Watkins, 2d Lieut John Demoss, Private Bright M'Clelland and Private David Eakin. David Eakin later died from his wounds (17).

The force returned to Fort Strother on the 27th of January 1814, and on the 28th of January General Jackson ordered Colonel Perkins to surrender his sword and to immediately stand trial for: Disobedience of Orders, Cowardice, and Abandoning his post. The court-martial set two hours after Colonel Perkins surrendered his sword. The court which deliberated on the 28th and 29th of January was composed of: President, Colonel Wm. Y. Higgins; Members, Lt Col John Doak, Major Thomas T. Maury, Major Richard Boyd, Captain George Elliott, Captain William Doak, Captain John Gordon, Captain — Mitchell, Captain Philip Pipkin, Captain — Russell, Captain Matthew Patterson and Captain John B. Cheatham. Captain Louis Winston was the Judge Advocate. It is interesting that Lt Col Doak, Major Maury and Captains Doak, Elliott, Pipkin and Patterson were all members of Colonel Perkins' regiment and are also sitting in judgement on his actions in battle. The court found Colonel Perkins Not Guilty of Cowardice, but Guilty of Disobeying a General Order and of Abandoning his post, but stated they believed he was justified in doing so. On 30 January Col. Perkins was returned his sword, and reassumed command of his regiment (16).

On 31 January 1814, General Jackson issued the following order:

"Brigadier General Isaac Roberts, will, on the morning of the first day of Feb next, take up the line of march with Col Nicholas T. Perkins and Col. Wm. Y. Higgins' Regiments of Volunteer gun-men, from West Tennessee, whose term of service expires in sixty days from the time they were first mustered. You will march then by Fort Deposit; from thence the nearest route that provisions for the Officers and men can be plentifully obtained, to Fayetteville, Tennessee, when you reach Fayetteville, you will please to have them regularly mustered out of service and discharged... These brave men tendered their services at a very important crisis when their services were much wanted; at a time when I was left almost without men, and the Magazine Stores exposed to the enemy for the want of men to protect them. For their patriotism they deserve well of their country; they formed a junction with me on the 14th of this instant; marched with me on the expedition against the Creeks; and on the heights of Emuckfaw many of them distinguished themselves - many fell and nobly bled. On the return march at Enotachopce, many of them again distinguished themselves; they have done important service to their country, they merit and receive the thanks of their General. You are required as far as the supplies in the country will afford, to have them well supplied with forage as their horses and supplies for



"for themselves on their return march. After they are mustered out of service, they will be entitled to one days pay and ration for every 20 miles, until they reach their homes.... (17).

/s/ ANDREW JACKSON  
Major General"

The roster of Philip Pipkin's company [attached as Appendix A] shows that the officers served from 19 December 1813 until 8 February 1814, and the noncommissioned officers and privates served from 19 December 1813 until 20 February 1814. The roll further states that the noncommissioned officers and privates travelled 180 miles in reaching Huntsville place of rendezvous and from Fayetteville place of muster out, from and to Nashville (18). The privates received \$8.00 per month for their services and forty cents per day for their horse. Thus \$12.00 per month for a horse but only \$8.00 for a man. The muster-roll further shows that Thomas B. Pipkin, eldest son of Philip Pipkin, joined the unit as a private on 1 Feb 1814, "20 miles from Fort Strother on our return march..." The men of Captain Philip Pipkin's company were paid for their service on 4 August 1814, almost 6 months later.

SECTION III - COLONEL PHILIP PIPKIN, COMMANDING FIRST REGIMENT WEST TENNESSEE  
MILITIA IN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, 20 JUNE 1814, to 27 JANUARY 1815.

On 20 May 1814, Governor Willie Blount sent the following order to Maj Gen. Jackson, commanding Second Division of Tennessee Militia:

"Sir: In compliance with the requisition of Major General Thomas Pinckney, that the posts of Fort Williams, Fort Strother, Fort Armstrong, Fort Ross and Forts Old and New Deposit should be kept up... you will, without delay, order out 1,000 militia infantry of the 2d division for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged...; or you may accept a tender of service of the above volunteer infantry from the 2d division for the aforesaid term... Those troops will be commanded by an officer of the rank of colonel, and will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville, on the 20th of June next ..."

/s/ WILLIE BLOUNT (19)"

Upon receipt of the above order, General Jackson issued the following invitation

"... to relieve the troops now stationed at Forts Williams, Strother and Armstrong on the Coosa River, as well as Old and New Deposit, I am commanded by his excellency Governor Blount to call from my division one thousand men in the service of the United States for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the United States. The brigade generals or officers commanding the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th brigades of the second division will forthwith furnish from their brigades, respectively by draft or voluntary enlistment two hundred men, with two captains, two first, two second and two third lieutenants and two ensigns, well armed and equipped for active service, to be rendezvoused at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, in the State of Tennessee, on the 20th of June next; and then organized into a regiment, at which place the field officers and muster-master will be ordered to meet them..." (20).



The last sentence from General Jackson's invitation, shows that his desired policy of having the field and staff officers appointed was then in effect. That Philip Pipkin volunteered for and was assigned to this command is borne out by a notice that appeared in the Clarion on 1 September 1814:

"NOTICE - is hereby given to all the Colonels commanding regiments in the second division of Tennessee militia, who have not served a tour of duty, and whose commissions are of an older date than that of Col. Philip Pipkin (now in service) and who did not legally contend for and claim their right to take the command instead of said Pipkin, and thereby did suffer their rights to be trampled on unnoticed, that I shall attend the rendezvous at Fayetteville on the 20th September and claim the command of the regiment there ordered to be organized. Myself being the only officer who contended for the command said Pipkin now holds, shall claim the command under the real impression that I am entitled to it.

/s/ JAMES HENDERSON

Murfreesborough, Aug 24."

Further proof of the assignment and not election of the regimental commander is this sentence from the record of the congressional investigation of the court-martial which I will cover later: "... the Tennessee militia detailed under the orders of the governor of that State issued on the 20th day of May 1814, and afterwards placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Philip Pipkin..."(21). There are other articles in the Clarion of this period which bear out the fact that the staff and field officers were appointed on a rotational basis, that is unless the order specifically stated that the volunteers would have the privilege of electing their officers.

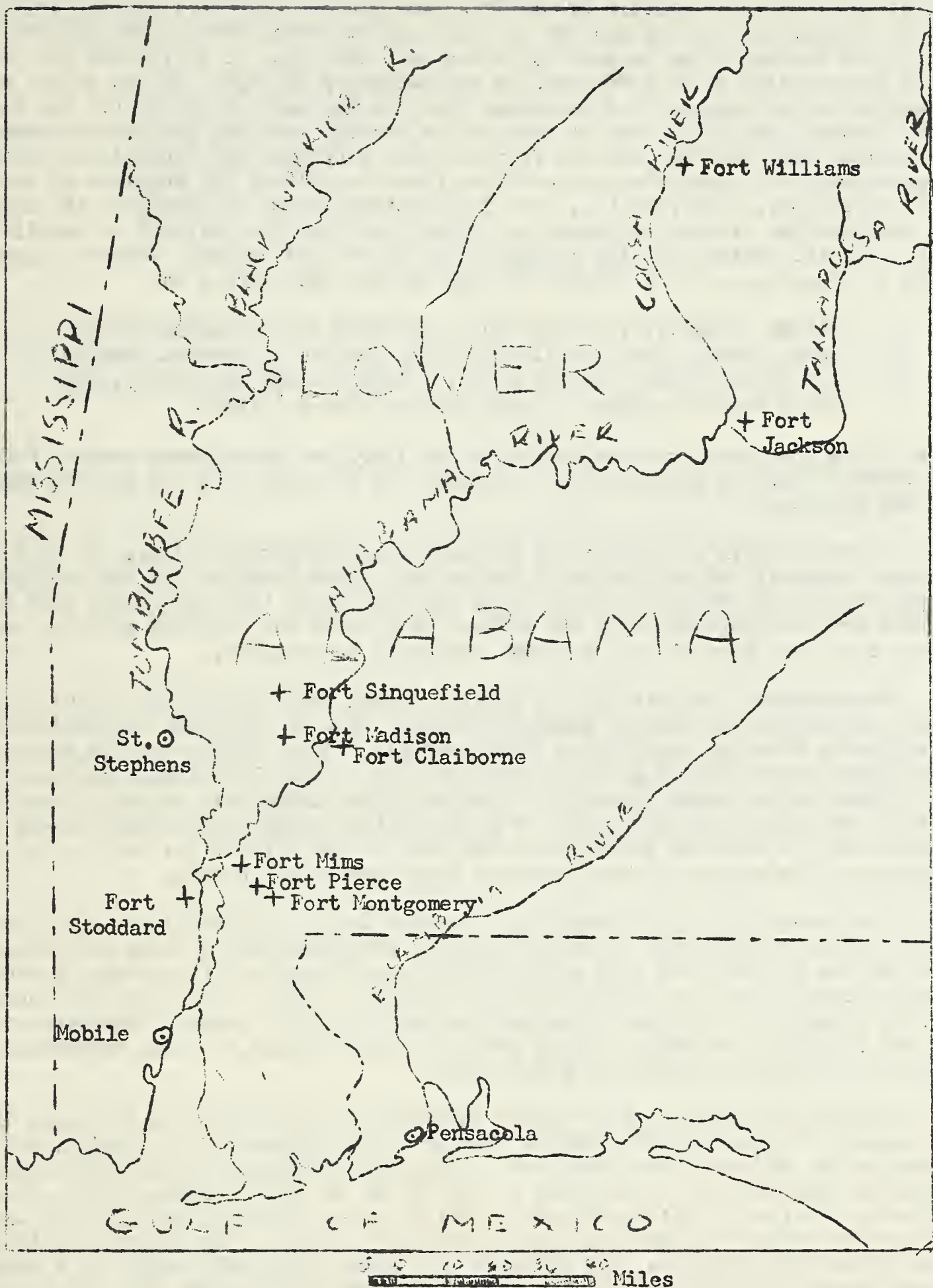
The 1,000 men and officers mustered at Fayetteville on 20 June 1814 as ordered. The next six days were spent in organizing a regiment of 9 companies of approximately 100 men each, making plans for the occupation of the several forts and requisitioning and assembling provisions necessary to supply this force of men. The regiment departed Fayetteville on 26 June. I do not have a confirmed list of the forts that each company was assigned to garrison, however, using the information from the remarks column of the muster-rolls of the companies, and the information from the proceedings of the courts-martial, I come up with the time phasing and probable location of each company's assigned fort (22).

Leaving Huntsville on the 26th of June, the regiment marched through Huntsville (now Alabama), to Ditto's Landing on the Tennessee River south of Huntsville and arrived at Fort Deposit on the 2d or 3d of July. It is my belief that Captains Peter Searcy's and John Robertson's companies were left to garrison Fort Deposit. Colonel Pipkin departed Fort Deposit on the 4th of July and arrived at Fort Strother before 7 July (23). How long the regiment remained here I do not know. When the main force started south from Fort Strother, I believe that 2d Major Alexander Ralston was placed in command of Fort Strother, and that Captains Ebenezer Kilpatrick and James Blakenore's companies were its garrison troops. The remainder of the regiment travelled south to Fort Williams where 1st Major Jasper Smith was left in command and Captains David Smith and Henry M. Newlin's companies formed the garrison. Colonel Pipkin, his field and staff detachment and Captains George Mebane, William McKay, and John Strother's companies continued on to Fort Jackson and established the regimental headquarters there on 31 July (24).

In these days of supersonic air travel and highways with 80 miles per hour speed limits, this trip of approximately 190 miles from Fayetteville to what is now

Montgomery





Area of Lower Alabama where the 1st Regt Tenn Militia (Infantry), commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin was located from 20 June 1814 to 27 Jan 1815.



Montgomery, Alabama can be made in four hours by auto and less by air. But in 1814, this area was occupied by the Creek Indians and they were not all friendly. It is relatively easy for one man or a few men to travel 25-30 miles in a day, but it is another thing to move 1,000 men over 100 miles of trails and over rivers from Fayetteville to Fort Strother in approximately 10 days. To add to the difficulties is the necessity of providing food for the men and forage for the horses. One thousand men is too many to provide for through foraging parties and hunters. This size group must be supplied from external sources. The general and state governments made contracts with civilian firms to deliver the supplies to the units. The contractors, when possible, used flat bottomed boats to transport the supplies up and down the rivers, and this, unfortunately, made the delivery of supplies depend upon the weather and the height of the rivers and creeks. General Jackson gave the requirements for a force of 2500 men and 1300 horses as:

"Such a body will consume 10 wagon loads of provisions every day. For a week's subsistence they require a thousand bushels of grain, twenty tons of flesh, a 1000 gallons of whiskey, and many hundred weight of miscellaneous stores." (25)

I will let you determine what you think the 1,000 men and unknown number of horses of Colonel Pipkin's regiment would consume, but I am sure you can see the magnitude of the problem.

Colonel Pipkin's regiment was requisitioned for garrison duty. To keep the troops occupied, the commanders of the several forts probably put the men to work repairing the log walls, removing trees and underbrush that interfered with the vision from the port holes in the walls. In general the regiment probably put the forts into as defensible and healthy condition as possible.

Fort Jackson, the site of the earlier French Fort of Toulouso (about 5 miles north of the present town of Wetumpka, Alabama) was at this time the headquarters for General Jackson. Soon after their arrival, Colonel Pipkin and his troops at Fort Jackson were privileged to see Andrew Jackson add the culminating stroke to his defeat of the Creek Nation. On 9 August 1814, thirty-six Chiefs of the Creek Nation and General Andrew Jackson (for the United States) signed the "Treaty of Fort Jackson", in which the Creek Nation gave up one half of its land to the U.S. On August 11<sup>th</sup> General Jackson departed Fort Jackson for Mobile.

The inactivity of the routine of garrison duty was probably not very conducive to a high esprit de corps to these Tennessean frontiersmen. A break in the monotony was the few Indians that were killed in the area around the forts being guarded by the first regiment. As time began to grow heavy on their hands, and the usual period of service of three months was nearing its end, a group of men began to talk of the illegality of being ordered for six months service and some threatened to leave at the end of three months duty (26).

Colonel Pipkin apparently sensed the tenor of the men for on 23 August 1814, he issued a regimental order which, "required the officers of all grades, and privates, to use their best endeavor to suppress any mutiny or intended mutiny, under the penalties of a violation of the law of the United States" (27). On 4 September, Colonel Pipkin wrote to General Jackson, informing him that the troops were manifesting a mutinous disposition and had placed an "instrument" on the gate post a few nights before. The Colonel recommended the establishment of a General Court Martial to try a soldier then under charges, in the hopes that this would act as an example and stop any intended mutiny (28).



The instrument tacked to the gate post was a poem in which the intentions of the author was very clear. It read:

"Look below we are the Boys,  
that fear no noise,  
Nor orders that we hear.  
Eighteen days more  
And then we go,  
Or be found in gore,  
And never come here no more,  
To suffer as we and many others have before.  
- Liberty Street" (29)

State Library of North Carolina  
Raleigh

The muster-roll of Captain Ebenezer Kilpatrick's company show that one man was discharged by Court-martial on 14 September 1814. It is further noted that Captain Kilpatrick's company was located at Fort Jackson on this date. Also on the 14th of September, there was an open demonstration at Fort Jackson by those that wanted support of their claims of serving only three months.

On the 19th of September, approximately 100 men broke into the bread house, the bake house was set on fire and cattle were slaughtered and cooked in preparation for departure on the next day. On the morning of the 20th, following the sounding of reveille, approximately 180 of the nearly 500 men at Fort Jackson departed for Tennessee, "yelling and firing their guns," (30). There were deserters from the other posts of the regiment, and desertion was not uncommon even in the regular army units, but not in the strength that left Fort Jackson on 20 Sept 1814.

The muster-rolls and the proceedings of the court-martial indicate that the probable disposition of the regiment on 20 September was: [1] At Fort Jackson: Regimental field and Staff; Captain Peter Searcy's company, Captain Ebenezer Kilpatrick's company, Captain John Strother's company, Captain George Mebane's company, Lt David Mitchell's detachment of Captain John Robertson's company, and possibly Captain William McKay's company; [2] At Fort Williams: Captain Henry M. Newlin's, company, and Captain David Smith's company; [3] At Fort Strother: Captain James Blakenore's company and probably the remainder of Captain John Robertson's company. (31)

I'm sure you can visualize the extremely difficult position that Colonel Pipkin and his officers found themselves, in the days preceeding and the day of the mutiny and desertion. The men who deserted were friends and neighbors, and in some cases were even kinfolk. But the militia in the service of the United States was subject to the Rules and Articles of War. The 7th Article authorized a death penalty or, "such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted", for mutiny or inciting to mutiny. Article 8, authorized a similar penalty where any officer or soldier, "does not use his utmost endeavors to suppress a mutiny, or coming to the knowledge of an intended mutiny does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer." (32). In accordance with the 8th article Colonel Pipkin and his officers were duty bound, under possible penalty of death to stop any mutiny if at all possible. The proceedings of the court-martial bring out the efforts of the officers and noncommissioned officers to stop the mutiny, but the fact is that the men did leave.

Colonel Pipkin sent the names and the county from which the men were from to all Tennessee papers and offered a \$10 reward for their detention or return. The order was later given that the men be returned to their assigned posts or to Fort Jackson. Some of the men enlisted in other units, some returned on their own and others were returned under arrest. The muster-rolls show that the men began returning at the end of one week, and by the end of one month 97 had returned, by 2 Nov 166 men had returned (33).



The regiment was assembled at Fort Jackson and departed 11 November for the Fort Pierce and Fort Montgomery areas. On 27 November the regiment was ordered to Mobile for the trial of the alleged deserters and mutineers. The court-martial convened on the 5th of December and consisted of: President, Lt Col Peter Perkins; Members, Major William C. Smart, Captain James Blackmore, Captain William McKay, and Lt James Boyd; Supernumeraries Lt Daniel Mitchell and Ensign Thomas H. Williams. Apparently different clerks spelled the names as they sounded to the clerk. I find McKay also spelled Mackay and Blackmore as Blacknoro. So I believe that the members of the court-martial were all assigned to the first regiment except the president and Major Smart. However all were officers of the Tennessee militia (35).

The court martial was adjourned on 18 December and the proceedings were forwarded to General Jackson, now at New Orleans for approval of the findings. General Jackson approved the findings of the court on 28 January 1815. The findings were: six men were sentenced to be shot; the two officers were sentenced to be dismissed from the service and prohibited from holding commissions again and one had his saber broken over his head; the remainder of the 205 tried received lesser sentences of making up the lost time at 1/3 to 1/2 of their pay and at the expiration of their service to have half of their heads shaved and drummed out of camp (22).

With the trial over and their six months of service expired, the regiment departed Mobile on 20-21 December 1814 and started the return march to Nashville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville on 27 January 1815. The names of the men assigned to the several companies of this regiment, as taken from the muster rolls is attached as Appendices H through P. In some instances three rolls of the companies have been read and where the names differ in spelling, I have put the variance in parenthesis.

#### SECTION IV - PHILIP PIPKIN'S LATER MILITIA SERVICE

What and when Philip Pipkin's next military service was, I do not know. J. T. Scharf's sketch of him says, "a colonel under Gen. Jackson in the Creek and Seminole Wars" (36). The inscription on Colonel Pipkin's tombstone reads, "Colonel Philip Pipkin - He was an officer under General Jackson in the War of 1812 and performed services in the Seminole War". This tombstone was erected by his daughter Frances Elizabeth Pipkin Long, who should have known if he served during the Seminole War or not. The Tennessee State Library and Archives informs me that, "In a newspaper listing of generals and field officers from Tennessee who served during the War of 1812 and subsequent Indian Wars that Philip Pipkin was listed as Colonel Commanding the 1st West Tennessee Volunteers in the Seminole or 1st Florida War. The newspaper item was said to have been compiled and printed by order of Governor James D. Porter"

I frankly do not know what service Philip Pipkin had during the Seminole War. General Jackson took a number of his old officers with him, and Colonel Pipkin was definitely one of his old officers. I plan to keep searching for this proof so that I can complete his military service record.

Thus ends my story of the military service of Philip Pipkin. He was a true representative of that breed of early frontiersmen, who were always ready to shoulder arms and volunteer to serve their country.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My appreciation to the Tennessee State Library & Archives, and particularly to Mr. Walker K. Love, Senior Archivist, for the assistance in researching the available material on the units in which Philip Pipkin served. The data used in footnotes 8 and 11 are used by permission of the Tennessee Historical Commission, which published Mrs. John Trotwood Moore's compilation of Record of Commissions in the Tennessee Militia 1796-1811.

## FOOT NOTES

- 1- North Carolina Colonial Records, Vol 10, p. 221-222
- 2- Davidson County Marriage Book I, p. 6
- 3- Ibid, p. 61
- 4- James Parton, Life of Andrew Jackson, I (New York, 1861), p. 121
- 5- Ibid, p. 131-132
- 6- Ibid, p. 139
- 7- Ibid, p. 121
- 8- Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, comp., Record of Commissions in the Tennessee Militia 1796-1811, Vol I, Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1947, p. 11
- 9- Acts of Tennessee: 1st Session, 5th General Assembly, Chap I, Nov 5, 1803.
- 10- Nashville, Clarion and Tennessee State Gazette, 28 Dec 1810, p. 2
- 11- Moore, op. cit., p. 109-110
- 12- Letter, Gen Jackson to Gen Coffee, 15 Sep 1812, MSS in Library of Congress
- 13- Parton, op. cit., I, p. 443
- 14- Ibid, p. 367
- 15- Ibid- p. 424-476
- 16- Nashville, Clarion, 15 Mar 1814
- 17- Ibid, 8 Feb 1814
- 18- Records of Capt Philip Pipkin's company from National Archives, Washington
- 19- U. S. Government, American State Papers, Military Affairs, Document No. 386, 20th Congress, "Order of Governor Blount for a Regiment of Tennessee Militia for Service in the Creek War of Six Months", III (Washington, 1860), p. 829
- 20- Nashville, Clarion, 7 June 1814
- 21- U. S. Government, American State Papers, Military Affairs, Document No. 371, 20th Congress, "On the Proceedings of a Court-Martial Ordered for the Trial of Certain Tennessee Militiamen in 1814", III (Washington, 1860), p. 696.
- 22- Ibid, p. 693-784
- 23- Letter from Col Pipkin from Fort Strother, 7 July 1814 (see Appendix C)
- 24- Monthly report from Fort Jackson, 31 July 1814 (see Appendix D)
- 25- Parton, op. cit., I, p. 429
- 26- Ibid, II, p. 290-291
- 27- American State Papers, Military Affairs, III, p. 703
- 28- Letter from Col Pipkin to Gen Jackson, 2 Sept 1814, (see Appendix F)
- 29- Enclosed in Col Pipkin's letter of 2 Sept 1814 to Gen Jackson
- 30- Parton, op. cit., II, p. 284
- 31- American State Papers, Military Affairs, III, p- 693-784
- 32- Ibid, p. 695
- 33- Ibid, p. 693-784
- 34- Ibid, p. 703
- 35- Parton, op. cit., II, p. 281
- 36- J. T. Scharf, History of St Louis City and County, II (Philadelphia, 1883) p. 1881.



Muster Roll of a COMPANY OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN under the command of Capt Philip Pipkin in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Nicholas T. Perkins, from 19 Dec 1813 when mustered into service to February 8, 1814.

Philip Pipkin, Capt  
Isaac Watkins, 1st Lt. Wounded and returned home 24 Jan 1814  
John Demoss, 2d Lt Wounded 24 Jan 1814  
George Halo, Cornnet,

Harzol Howett, 1st Sgt.  
William Hughes, 2d Sgt Wounded returned home Jan 22, 1814  
Jesso Cox, 3d Sgt  
Richardson Edwards, 4th Sgt  
Sylvanus Casselman, 1st Corporal, Absent with leave  
William Cooper, 2d Corporal  
William Vaules, 3d Corporal  
Samuel Watkins, 4th Corporal  
George Burnet, Trumpeter, on furlough  
George W. Wolf, Saddler,  
John Davis, Blacksmith  
Henry R. Ward, Farrier.

PRIVATES: Served from 19 Dec 1813 to 20 Feb 1814 unless indicated otherwise

Nelson Alfred	William Lovel
Demsey Barnes	William W. May
Jool Barnes	Bright McLendon- wounded 24 Jan 1814
John Binningfield	Dennis McLendon- returned home with wounded
John Blackman	Jesse Mourton
John Boulton - sick on furlough	Robert Newton
John Bridges	Thomas B. Pipkin - joined 1 Feb 1814 on march from Ft Strother
William Bryan	David Pugh- Died 2 Jan 1814
Francis Campbell	William Raspberry
James Campbell	Daniel Richardson - on furlough with sick
Golesberry Champ	William Richardson- joined at Taledoga on 15 Jan
William Champ - sick on furlough	James R. Robertson
Christopher Cobler	Robert Shannon
William Conloy	David Spence - sick on furlough
John Corbet	Robert Thompson
Thomas Craig-trans fr Capt Danl Ross Co.	John Tippy
David Cuff	Edward Tipton- killed 22 Jan 1814
Manin Darin	William Tolly
William Dellahunty	Jacob Watkins - absent with wounded
Robert Duke	John Watson
David Eakin - killed 24 Jan 1814	Willis White
David W. Edwards	
Edley Ewing-absent with leave	
Thomas Flanigan	
Thomas Gordan	
Eleazor Hamilton	
Robert Hibble	
James Hopper	
John Inman	
Charles Johnson	
Thomas Joice	
John F. Little - Followed joined Ditto landing, Jan 6, 1814	

-----  
Capt- \$50.00/mo. no allowance for horse  
1st & 2d Lt- \$33.33/mo. nothing for horse  
Coronet - \$26.66/mo. nothing for horse  
All Sgts- \$11/mo. & \$12.00/mo for horse  
All Cpls- \$10/mo. & \$12/mo for horse  
Trumpeter- \$9/mo. & \$12/mo for horse  
Saddler, Blacksmith, Farrier-\$13/mo &  
\$12/mo for horse  
Privates- \$8/mo & \$12/mo for horse

SOURCE: Copy of Muster Roll from Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville.



State of Missouri }  
County of Jefferson }

On this 31st day of December, A.D. One thousand eight hundred and fifty personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace, within and for the County and State aforesaid, Susan Pipkin, aged sixty three years, a resident of Jefferson County in the State of Missouri, who being duly sworn according to law declares: that she is the widow of Philip Pipkin senior deceased who was a Captain in the First Regiment of Mounted Infantry Commanded by Col. N. F. Perkins, whose services commenced on the 14th day of December 1813, on an Expedition against the Creek Indians under the command of Maj. General Andrew Jackson: that her said husband was elected Captain on or about the 14th day of December 1813, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of one month and twenty three days, and was honorably discharged at Fayetteville, West Tennessee on the 8th of February A. D. 1814, as will appear by his signed certificate of discharge herewith presented. She also states that her husband was elected Col. of the first Regiment of Tennessee Militia in the service of the United States, from the 20th June A. D. 1814 when mustered into the service to the 20th December 1814, Commanded by Maj. General Andrew Jackson in the war with the Creek Nation. He was elected Col. at Nashville, Tennessee, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of six months, and was honorably discharged at Fort Jackson on the 19th of December 1814 as will appear by his muster rolls herewith presented. His discharge was lost or destroyed at the time of his death among many other papers. She further states that she was married to the said Philip Pipkin in Davidson County Tennessee on the 10th day of October A. D. 1810, by one Robert Johnson an acting Justice of the Peace and that her name before her said marriage was Susan Morris, that her said marriage was not to her knowledge made a matter of record either public or private, that if there is such record the same cannot be procured. That her said husband died in the County of St. Louis in the State of Missouri on the 10th day of August 1841 and that she is still a widow. She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the Bounty Land to which she may be entitled, under the act passed September 28th 1850.

Attest:

Susan X Pipkin

Sworn to & subscribed before me the day and year above written.

/s/ B. JOHNSTON, Justice of the Peace.

SOURCE: Copy of Bounty Land Warrant No. 39702-80-50 in Philip Pipkin's file in National Archives, Washington, D. C.



Fort Strother, July 7th 1814

Dear Colonel

At your request I forward you the names of our Second Surgeon's Mate and a list of the Servants of the Field & Staff Officers of my Regiment. Viz: Sutton Allen, 2nd Surgeon Mate.

Col. Philip Pipkin, - 3 vz. Harry, Leo & Gabriel  
1st Maj. Jasper Smith, Mago  
2d Maj. Alexander Ralston, Richard  
Adj. J. C. Hicks, Frederick  
Regt. Surgeon W. Winn, Stafford  
1st Mate Elizha B. Clark, Branch  
2nd Mate. Sutton Allen, not known

We are now in possession of Fort Strother. Genl Jackson spent one day with, and left us, yesterday for the Hickory Ground. Our men are generally well

Yours with  
Esteem &c

/s/ Philip Pipkin, Col. Comd  
1st Regt T. M.

SOURCE: Photo copy of document received from Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville.



Monthly report of the first Regiment of Tennessee Militia Commanded by Col Philip Pipkin specifying the strength and condition of the different posts in the Creek Nation under his Command and the names of the officers Commanding at each post on 31st July 1814.

Fort Jackson, August 14th 1814

	Pres on March between F.W. & F. J.														Off. Servants	Corporals	Privates	Total Present	Absent w/L Col. Serv.	Total Pres & Absent	Aggregate	
	For Duty																					
	Colonel	Adjutant	Paymaster	Qr master	Surgeon	Captains	1st Lts	2d Lts	3d Lts	Ensigns	Musicians	Sergeants	Corporals	Musicians								Privates
Field & Staff	1	1	1	1	1					2						3			2	5	12	
Capt McKays						1	1	1	1	1		5	5		85	1	5	101		101	106	
Capt Mebanes						1	1	1	1	1		4	6	2	85			97		97	102	
Capt Strothers						1	1	1	1	1		5	6	1	88			100		100	105	
Aggregate	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	14	17	3	258	3	1	5	298	2	303	325

Monthly report of a detachment of the first Regiment of Tennessee Malatia Stationed at Fort Williams, Commanded by 1st Major Jasper Smith, July 31, 1814

	Present														Absent										
	For Duty													Sick	on bond			sick							
	1st Major	Captains	1st Lt	2nd Lt	3d Lt	Ensigns	Sgt Maj	QM Sergt	Sergts	Corporals	Musicians	Artificers	Privates	2d Lt	Sgts	Privates	Tot Present	Sergts	Privates	Privates	QM Sergt	Privates	Total Pres & Absent	Aggregate	Deserters
Field & Staff	1						1	1													1			4	
Capts																									
Newlin & Smith		2	2	1	2	2			8	12	4	2	109	1				1	27	4	2	2	198	208	4
Aggregate	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	8	12	4	2	109	1				1	27	4	2	2	198	212	4

SOURCE: Copies of Microfilm copy of correspondence of Andrew Jackson on file in Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville.



Monthly report of the Quartermaster & Hospital Stores in possession of the 1st  
Regiment Tennessee Militia commanded by Col. Philip Pipkin on 31 July 1814

Fort Jackson, 14 August 1814

IN QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT:

7 1/2	Barrells Powder	18	Tin Buckets
52	Lbs Lead	39	Tin Pans
814	Cartridges	8	Axes
5	Boxes of Arms	4	Spades
71	Loose Muskets	2	Grub Hoes
91	Rifles	3	Camp Books
15	Smooth Bores	19	QM Paper
420	Flints	24	Quills
2	Common Tents	1	Papers & Powder
2	Iron Pots	1/2	Box wafers
12	Ovens & Lids	900	Bushels Corn

IN HOSPITAL STORES:

140	Lbs. Sugar	25	Cakes W. Soap
26	Lbs. Coffee	13	Spoons
1	Bls Flour	1	Dozen K. & Forks
21	Balls Wino	1	Dozen Plates
15	Galls vinegar	3	Tin Cups
1/3	Bbrls rico	7	Blankets
2	Lbs. Alspice	46	?? Homespun
2	Lbs. Pepper	1	Dutch Ovens
1/2	Lbs Chocolate	1	Pots
6	Lbs. Led.		

We certify that the above report is correct  
agreeable to reports made from the different  
posts.

/s/ JOHN G. HICKS, Adjt.

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN, C. Comd  
1st Regt. T. M.

SOURCE: Microfilm copy of Correspondence of Andrew Jackson in Tennessee State  
Library & Archives, Nashville.



## LOCATION OF FORTS & TOWNS DURING PERIOD OF CREEK & WAR OF 1812

- Camp Coffee - On south bank of Tennessee River, 3 miles above Ditto's Landing.
- Fort Armstrong - On Coosa River, 70 miles above Fort Strother.
- Fort Bowyer - In the Mobile Area.
- Fort Claiborne - At what is now Claiborne, Monroe Co., Alabama.
- Fort Charlotte - in the Mobile area.
- Fort Deposit - On south side of Tennessee River, 24 miles S. E. of Ditto's Landing  
Where Thompson Creek empties into the Tennessee River.
- Fort Jackson - Located on the grounds of the former French Fort of Toulouso. This area had been considered holy ground by the Creeks. It is now marked by the Alabama Historical Society as the Fort Toulouse State Monument, 5 miles north of Wetumpka, Alabama.
- Fort Landrum - Motts, Fort. Located 11 miles west of Fort Siquiefield.
- Fort Madison - 10 miles south of Fort Siquiefield - 6 miles west of Alabama River.
- Fort Mims - on east side of Alabama River, 2 miles below "cut-off". 4 miles west of Tenesaw, Alabama.
- Fort Montgomery - About 3 miles southeast of Fort Pierco.
- Fort Pierce - 2 miles southeast of Fort Mims.
- Fort Siquiefield - 5 miles southeast of present town of Grove Hill, Alabama on the west side of Bassett's Creek.
- Fort Stoddert - 4 miles east of Mt. Vernon, Alabama.
- Fort Strother - erected at Ten Islands in the Coosa River. 50 miles from Fort Deposit.
- Fort White - Short distance northeast of Grove Hill
- Motts's Fort - Now Woods Bluff, Alabama.
- Tallushatchee - 13 miles S. E. of Fort Strother.
- Turkey Town - 25 miles above Fort Strother.
- Talladega Fort (of Friendly Indians) - 30 miles from Fort Strother.
- Battle of Emuckfaw was 70 miles from Fort Strother.



Fort Jackson 4th September 1814

Majr Genl Jackson

Sir:

I am sorry to inform you that from several circumstances, the troops under my command are manifesting a mutinous disposition, which they evidenced a few nights since by putting up on the gate post an instrument which I now enclose you.

I also enclose you a copy of charges exhibited against David Hunt a private in Capt Mebane's company. Understanding that the law requires a General Court Martial in capital cases, would therefore wish you to convene one as soon as possible, hoping that an early example may have the desired effect of preventing a farther progress of mutiny.

In my last I named I should send a Scout after Mollon and the prophot his nephew; they have returned and said that the others must have left their plantations for sometime past from the appearances of their crops which they had destroyed.

No news of importance; - Majr Warren received a letter yesterday from the Military Storekeeper at Decatur, which he sends you.

By Es-po-co-ko-hanjah (who accompanied Majr Hickman from this place) you will learn that two Indians have been killed in the vicinity of this place by the friendly party: since which time others have been killed 40 or 50 miles above this place.

Our provisions have become so scarce as to compel the contractor to give only flour rations to the Indians, having at present only 12 days rations of meat for the troops stationed here.

Accept his wishes for your  
health and success

/s/ PHILIP PIRKIN

Col. Commanding 1st Reg Tenn

P.S. Since preparing the above, I recd yours of the 27th the orders of which shall be carried into effect as soon as time and circumstances will admit.

P.P.

SOURCE: Photo copy of document received from Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville.



Fort Jackson 20th Oct 1814

Dr Sir:

Maj Genl A Jackson has requested me to forward you lists of the names of all those deserters from the regiment under my command, which I enclose you together with the places of their residence as well as the names of those that have been brought back, and those returned so as to save unnecessary trouble...

General Jackson is moving toward Mobile all the forces that can be spared from the different posts occupied in the Indian Nation. The new raised regiment from West Tennessee together with Capt Butler's company of regulars left this place yesterday for Fort Claiborne. I stand under marching orders so soon as relieved by the battalion from West Tennessee who will occupy the different garrisons kept up by the troops under my command - The Indians who were of the hostile party have become suspicious and absconding we know not where but suppose to join the enemy.

I have the honor to be very Respectfully

Yr Obt H Svt

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN

C Cmd 1st Regt T.M.

Col A Hym

Adjutant Genls Office

Nashville, Tennessee

Fort Jackson 21st Oct 1814

Sergeant John Hammon

You will proceed immediately to Nashville and deliver this packate to Col A. Hym - and then immediately proceed to John T. Cookeys in Wilson County and deliver to him the enclosed order. Then you will return as soon as possible to this place, at farthiest you must be here by the 15th November. Should the Regt have marched to any other place you must be with it as soon as possible.

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN

C., C, 1st Regt T.M.

Fort Jackson 21st Regt T M

Lieut John F. Cookey

Sir:

You will immediately on receipt of this proceed to join the Regt at this place or elsewhere in the shortest posable time no excuse will be received for your non compliance with this order for important reasons,

Yours &c

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN

C,C,, 1st Regt T.M.

Fort Jackson 21st Octr 1814

Capt Jordan

Sir: You will without delay of time proceed with your command to have all deserters from my regiment detected and brought to me you will have those confined in the different jails taken out and sent in irons If your force be insufficient call on commanding officers of Regts for men to bring then safe delay is inadvisable.

Yours in respect

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN

C. Comd 1st Regt T.M.

(a different hand signed Pipkin, than sgnd Philip)

SOURCE: Copy of alleged journal page from Col Pipkin's journal, page now in possession of Paris Pipkin.



Fort Jackson 23rd Octr 1814

Capt Wm Bowin

Sir: Corn is much wanted at this place an waggons are daily coming - you will send all that can be spared as it arrives at that post I send two waggons for the public property at that post - The arms and ammunition must be sent in them together with all the tents coats except for fifty men who will relieve those of my regiment there - I understand that Mr Townsend will take some flour on board his boat if he can be furnished handsto assist down the river - Say to Capt McKay if he believes that the boat can carry more than his goods he will detail five or six men to assist him They must bring arms and ammunition with them If the public property does not make a complete load for the two waggons you will make the load up with flour Should you have an opportunity to send us some more whisky I should be glad.

With assturn yours &c

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN C Cond  
1st Regt T M

-----  
Fort Jackson 23rd Octr 1814

Dear Sir

Yours of the 6th inst came to hand the 20th in which you state you have received instructions through Lieut A Slaughter who commanded at Fort Bainbridge acknowledging that you have received an order from Genl Jackson for the furtherance of the publick property at that place stating you had five waggons at your disposal to transport the property at that place For my part I am at a loss to know what excuse an officer can have for omitting to comply with a genl order The officer at Bainbridge I have ordered to forward to this place all the publick property at Hule and Bainbridge agreeable to a genl order to be directed which has not yet been done It is absolutely necessary that the publick property should ----- is and will be very much wanted here unless a genl has countermanded the order You say you will be obliged to evacuate Fort Bainbridge to reinforce Fort Mitchell I have no instructions to order Indians to that place and expect you will not leave unless ordered to do so.

Yours with asslan

/s/ P. PIPKIN

C Cond 1st Regt T M

-----  
Fort Jackson 24 Octr 1814

Sergeant William McCawl

You will with a detachment of six men under your command take charge of the ferry flat and proceed down the Alabama until you meet the contractors boat and assist in bringing it up to this place as soon as possible. When you arrive at this place should the regt have moved you will with the detachment under your command proceed to join it at the soonest possible day.

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN

C Cond 1st Regt T M

-----  
Fort Jackson 1st October 1814

Sergeant James Alexander

You are hereby promoted fill & execute the office of Sergeant Major in the 1st Regiment of West Ten Militia under my Command.

That office having become vacant in consequence of the death of Maj Casselman All officers & soldiers are hereby ordered to obey, respect you as such.

/s/ PHILIP PIPKIN

C. Cond 1st Regt T

(it appears that this promotion was made retroactive)

SOURCE: Copy of alleged journal page from Col Pipkin's journal, page now in the possession of William Philip Pipkin



**PAYROLL of the Staff and Field Officers of the First Regiment of Tennessee Militia in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel Philip Pipkin from June 20, 1814 to January 27, 1815.**

Colonel - Philip Pipkin - - - \$75.00 per month  
1st Major - Jasper Smith - - - 50.00 per month  
2nd Major - Alexander Rolston (Ralston) - \$50.00 per month  
Adjutant - John C. Hicks - - - \$40.00 per month  
Paymaster - James G. Martin - - \$40.00 per month  
Regt Quartermaster - Jacob Thompson (Thomson) - - \$40.00 per month:  
Surgeon - William M. Wynn (Wyne) - - - \$60.00 per month: died 9 Nov 1814  
Surgeon - Lawson Nourse (Nurse) - - \$60.00 per month: aptd 30 Nov 1814  
Surgeon's Mate - Elisha B. Clark - - \$45.00 per month : resigned 13 Oct 1814  
Surgeon's Mate - Sutton Allen - - \$45.00 per month  
Surgeon's Mate - Wallace Sturgus - - \$45.00 per month: Aptd 13 Oct 1814  
Sgt Major - Abraham Casselman (Castleman) - - \$12.00 per month: died 23 Sept 1814  
Sgt Major - James Alexander - - \$12.00 per month: Aptd 1 Oct 1814  
Quartermaster Sgt - Frederick Howell (Harvel) - \$12.00 per month: Disgd 31 Aug 1814  
Quartermaster Sgt - Robert Williams - \$12.00 per month: Aptd 5 Sept 1814  
Drum Major - John Bowers - - \$11.00 per month  
Fife Major - Martin Burris(s) - - \$11.00 per month  
Fife Major - John S. Smith - - \$11.00: at time of court-martial.

**WAITERS: (All received \$8.00 per month)**

Gabriel - - - - Waiter to Col Pipkin  
Lee - - - - - Waiter to Col Pipkin  
Dick - - - - - Waiter  
Maj - - - - - Waiter to Maj Smith  
Frederick - - - Servant to Adjutant Hicks  
Stafford - - - -Servant to Dr. Wyne, discharged 12 Nov 1814  
Branch - - - - -Servant to Dr. Clark, discharged 13 Oct 1814  
Sampson - - - - -Servant to Dr. Allen  
Jack - - - - - Servant to Dr. Nurse.

**SOURCE:** pages 719 and 720, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, pub in Washington D. C. 1860.

**NOTE:** These names have been taken from two different rosters and compared. Where there is a difference in spelling of names, the second spelling has been indicated in parenthesis ( ).



MUSTER-ROLL of a company of militia infantry, under the command of CAPT JAMES BLAKEMORE, in the service of the United States, commanded by COLONEL PHILIP PIPKIN, First regiment of West Tennessee Militia from the 20th June 1814, when mustered into service, to the 27th January 1815.

Capt - James Blakemore (Blackmore)

1st Lt - Edward Sanderson

2nd Lt - William H. Chock

3rd Lt - Dickon Ward

Ensign - Solomon Weeks

1st Sgt - Charles N. Blakemore (Blackmore)

2nd Sgt - Robert Nixon

3rd Sgt - Eason Howell

4th Sgt - William W. Young

5th Sgt - Wiloy Walker

1st Corpl - Thomas Tillory

2nd Corpl - Martin Holland

3rd Corpl - William Walker

4th Corpl - Richard Hall

5th Corpl - Josse Johnson (Johnston)

6th Corpl - Yearly Orange

Fifer - Henry Fulton

Drummer - Silas Rackloy

#### PRIVATES:

Lewis Albright

William Allon

Drowery Andrews

Harris Avent

James Beaver

Lawrence Beaver

George Boloto

George Black

George Boston

James Brantley

Thomas Bratton

Robert Bruce

David Buchanan

Edward Burchot

Nelson Cardwell

David S. Carothers

John Carr

James Cartor

Benjamin Chapman

Joseph Clark

Milton Cloavoland

Lee Collier

Jordan Croghan

William Crowder

Arthur Curtis

John Davis

Wesley Davis

James Denont

David Dobbs

George Dobbs

John Duty

John Echols

Ezekiel Ellison

John Graves

Fredorick Gray

Philip Hase

John Hawkins

Emmon Hays

Whitmel Hill

Hudson Howell

Burwell Hunter

Edmund Ison(o)

Stephen Jackson

Francis Kearly

John Kettle

Joseph Knight

Jesse Lankford

Martin Legan

Joshua Lovell

Meado May

Barzilla McBride

William Mobias

Robert Moore

Thomas Nosnith

Joel Nichols

Custus O'Neal

James O'Neal

Zachariah Osborn

William Palmor

John Pankoy

Ephraim Payne

Drury Purvis

Jeroniah Shaw

Hatwell Smith

Joseph Smith

James Snow

Thomas Standford

Barnoy Stewart

John Sutton

Edmund Swanoy

Ephraim Thomas

Samuel Vanco

Samuel Weaver

Samuel Warford

Daniel Willis

Ison Wood

John Wood

Thompson Wright

William Young

Henry Ackerson (Archerson)

James Altun (Alturn)

Nathan Bundy (Bandy)

Jorred (Alfred) Cherry

William Dining (Denning)

John Eathoridge (Ethoridge)

Thomas Gill (Goll)

Charles Kavanaugh (Cavanaugh)

Charles Mundine (Mundeno)

Robert Nicholls (Nichols)

Joseph Pislott (Pistol)

Isaac Salisbury (Salisbury)

William Ware (Ward)

Elisha (Elijah) White

Samuel Wiatt (Wyatt)

Henry Woodard (Woodward)

SOURCE: pages 734-737, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, pub Washington D. C., 1860

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differed within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parentheses.



Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of CAPTAIN EBENEZER KILPATRICK, in the service of the United States, commanded by PHILIP PIPKIN, Colonel first regiment Tennessee militia, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service to January 27, 1815.

Capt - Ebenezer Kilpatrick  
 1st Lt- James Boyd  
 2nd Lt- William Jarrad (Jarrod)  
 3rd Lt- Noah Bennett  
 Ensign- Stephen Haregroves (Hargrove)

1st Sgt- James Alexander	1st Corpl - William McCall
2nd Sgt- Jesse Oldham	2nd Corpl - David Williams
3rd Sgt- John Smith	3rd Corpl - Anderson Griffis
4th Sgt- Samuel Dickson	3rd Corpl - John McDaniel
5th Sgt- Ashley Stanfield	4th Corpl - Jesso Fondron
	5th Corpl - John Williams
	6th Corpl - Edward Stephens
	Drummor - Bonnett Seogroves (Seogroves)
	Fifer - Reuben Shinault (Shonault)

PRIVATES:

James Arnold	Jonathan Jackson	Stephen Shopard
James Brochon	Morgan Jones	William Smith
Zeno Campbell	Samuel Jones	Louis Thomas
William Chism	Louis Johnson	Elijah Tucker
John Cochran	Hugh Kilo	Levi Wallis
William S. Connor	Nowel Lane	Jesso T. Webb
Christopher Conway	David Lay	Robert White
Westley Cowen	Benjamin Lee	Elisha Williams
John Cox	Stephen Lee	John Wilson
Thomas Davis	Alexander Ledbetter	Josiah Wilson
Wilson Davis	Wm. Logan	Robert York
Alanson Dawdy	Ephraim Loyd	
Samuel Dellacd	James Manor	Samuel Boman (Bowman)
William Dunaway	William Marlow	Auston Coker (Cocker)
John Dunn	Samuel Mars	Charles Conaway (Conoway)
Joseph Dunn	John May	Jesso Carter (Cortor)
Winn Edwards	John McBeo	Martin Hancy (Hany)
Moses Elliot	Alexander McMorris	Harmon (Carmon) Harlin
John Ellis	Robert Montgomery	Smith H. Horsey (Hasoy)
Thomas Fisher	Solomon Morgan	John W. Lynn (John Locktroel)
William Fisher	Samuel Nolms	Cornelius Makinsoy (McKinsoy)
Reuben Green	Baxter Owon	Jesso M.C. Michel (McMichle)
Thomas Gully	George Patillo	Nathaniel McDonol (McDonald)
William Gully	Paul Patrick	Thomas Paso (Pace)
Thomas Hambrick(s)	John Perry	William Paso (Paco)
James J. Harris	Isaac Reed	William Prat (Fiat)
John Harris	William Rood	James Rankins
Joseph Hobbs	James Rico	Jesso Ronfroe (Rontfro)
Thomas Hooker	Fredorick Roland	Alexander Roads (Rhoads)
John Husbands	Meichisidock Self	Parks Swift (Self)
		Hopson Tally (Tolly)
		John Winfrey (Wonfry)

SOURCE: Pages 770-773, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D. C., 1860.

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differed within the rosters, the additional spelling has been set in parentheses.



Muster-roll of a company of Tennessee militia, under the command of CAPTAIN GEORGE MEBANE, in the first regiment of Tennessee militia, in the service of the United States, commanded by COLONEL PHILIP PIPKIN, from June 20, 1814 when mustered into service, to January 27, 1815.

Capt - George Mebane  
1st Lt- John T. Cooksey  
2nd Lt- Rodney Earhart  
3rd Lt- Richard Swanson  
Ensign- Daniel Kelly

1st Sgt - James Howard  
2nd Sgt - Wm. D. Rowton  
3rd Sgt - Willie Burton  
4th Sgt - Stephen Ray  
5th Sgt - James Nelson

1st Corpl - Willie Jones  
2nd Corpl - James Marlow (Marlin)  
3rd Corpl - Joseph B. Lawrence  
4th Corpl - Harrison Witherspoon (Weatherspoon)  
5th Corpl - James McDaniel  
6th Corpl - Alex. Patterson  
Drummer - James Hampton  
Fifer - Coleman Nichols (Nichols)

#### PRIVATES:

John Anderson  
James Andrews  
James L. Arnold  
Thomas Ashloy  
Henry Butler  
Jacob Bennett  
James Blithe  
Stephen Blithe  
Jacob Boran  
Jool Boyd  
John Boyd  
Thomas Brandon  
Robert Caldwell  
Hugh Carlin  
Adam Comer  
James Corder  
John Cross  
Jeremiah Dennis  
Thomas Dunaway  
Bothlehem Eastes  
Edward Eastes  
Spencer Edwards  
Richard Fields  
John Gasway  
Daniel Glenn  
Stephen Green  
John Griffin  
William Griffith  
James Grisson  
Drewery Hall

Thomas Hall  
John Hampton  
Joseph Harper  
John Hickman  
David Hunt  
John Irby  
Jesse Jones  
John Jones  
William Jones  
John Kelloy  
Aquilla Knight  
Henry Lewis  
Thomas Lumbloy  
Turner Lumbloy  
John Manning  
William Owens  
William Pato  
John Patterson  
William Quinn  
Archibald Ray  
Hamon Rodding  
Thomas Robbins  
Fulton Robertson  
Joseph Rowton  
Marvell Simmons  
John Smothers  
Thomas Taylor  
Elisha Todder  
James Thomas  
Ambrose Whitton

John Williams  
Thomas Wood  
Joshua Andrews (Anderson)  
John Bonfield (Bonfield)  
James Borkloy (Barkley)  
James Buchanan (Buckhannon)  
Wm. Cambell (Camber)(Campbell)  
Everett Creech (Croich)  
George Creech (Croich)  
Anderson Duncan (Dunker)  
Alexander Freenon (Freeman)  
Edward Freenon (Freeman)  
Nicholas Gasway (Gazeway)  
Waitman Gullett (Guttett)  
Major Hodgopoth (Hidgepoth)  
James Heflin (Hifflin)  
John L. Herndon (Horrington)  
Joshua Joiner (Jorner)  
Thomas Killen (Killions)  
William McKelloy (McKelby)  
David Fow (Fiore)  
Robert B. Roberts (Robberds)  
Baswell (Boswell) Sumners  
Benjamin Trout (Troul)  
Jacob Vanhooser (Vanhocor)  
John Warnuck (Warnock)  
Abram Wilnoth (Wilnott)  
John Wright (Rite)  
Robertson Wright (Rite)  
Abram, Capt's servant.

SOURCE: Pages 761-769, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D. C., 1860.

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differed within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parenthesis.



Mustor-roll of a company of militia infantry under the command of CAPTAIN WILLIAM MCKAY, in the service of the United States in the 1st regiment of Tennessee militia commanded by COLONEL PHILIP FIPKIN, from June 20, 1814, when mustered into service to January 27, 1815

Capt - William McKay (Mackay)

1st Lt- Samuel Jobe

2nd Lt- Austin M. Wade

3rd Lt- John Drewory

Ensign- George J. Martin

1st Sgt - Charles Tomlin

2nd Sgt - Chapman W. Manly

3rd Sgt - Elisha Fly

4th Sgt - Persons G. Pate

5th Sgt - John Vendusor

1st Corpl - John W. Williamson

2nd Corpl - John Mayhow

3rd Corpl - Taylor H. Blair

4th Corpl - Thomas Gregg (Graff)

5th Corpl - Daniel McCoy

6th Corpl - Jesse Council

Drummer - James Booth

Fifer - Isaac Tom(p)kins

#### PRIVATES:

Thomas Aaron

Ambrose Baker

John Bowers

Williamson Boykin

William Brewor

David Brown

William Burnett

Benjamin Burns

Asa Calahan

Thomas Carloton

William Carlisle

Robert Carpenter

Isaac Castoel

John D. Chapman

Levi Claybrooke

Burnett Crudupo

Joseph Dyer

Robert Dyer

John East

William Edmiston

George Elmore

Samuel Findley

Madison Fisk

Ariel Fitzhugh

Bird Fleming

Andrew Goforth

Jeremiah Gossago

Archibald Gray

Daniel Gray

Joseph Harper

Nusum Harris

Peter Harris

Richard Hays

Garsham Hill

John Hill

David House

Thomas Hudson

John Jackson

Robert Jackson

Charles Johnston

Cornelius Johnston

John Johnston

David Joslin

James Lane

Lemuel Lawrence

William Lavender

Ephraim Lee

William Magochee

James G. Martin

Daniel McCollum

Thrashum McCollum

John McCormick

Cyrus Middleditch

Richard Moon

Ennis Morris

James A. Nooly

Nath. Nobles

Jesse Oakley

Isaac Osteen

William Owens

Thomas Patton

Thornton Perry

Philip Pierce

George Rasbury

Elisha Reeves

James Renn

William Rice

Robert Sanons

John T. Scott

Allan Smith

John Smith

Thomas Smith

David Spence

David Stanl(e)y

Bartholomew Stevens

John Strong

Tarleton Sumner

William Synor

John Tefertiller

Samuel Turney

Joseph Twiner

Philip Waggoner

Elisha Williams

Moses Williams

Nathaniel Williams

Joseph Wilson

James Wray

Thomas Arrow (Awon)

Moses Bornard (Barnard)

Thomas Bornard (Barnard)

Reding Blount (Blunt)

Isaac Burklow (Burkloe)

Matthew Din (Elin) Elin)

John Harte (Hogan)

John Menair (Mendiz)

James McClaine (McCane)

Samuel Moodland (Murdland)

Willie Myatt (Wyatt)

Anderson Odle (Odil)

Charles H. Staples (Stoples)

Graves Tharnan (Thurnan)

Champhess Kindrick (Kendwick)

Willian - waiting boy to Capt McKay

SOURCE: Pages 720-727, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D. C. 1860

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differs within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parenthesis.



Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry under the command of CAPTAIN HENRY M. NEWLIN, in the first regiment of Tennessee militia commanded by COLONEL PHILIP PIPKIN in the service of the United States from 20 June 1814 when mustered into service to January 27, 1815

Capt - Henry M. Newlin  
1st Lt- Thomas S. Johnston (Johnson)  
2nd Lt- William Wisdom  
3rd Lt- William Morris  
Ensign- James H. Williams

1st Sgt - Robert Williams  
2nd Sgt - Watson Stephenson  
3rd Sgt - Jas. W. Stephenson  
4th Sgt - Alfred Sims  
5th Sgt - John Brooks  
1st Sgt - Nathaniel Caldwell  
4th Sgt - Martin Tongate

1st Corpl - Henry Hastings  
2nd Corpl - Josiah Alexander  
2nd Corpl - John S. Gee  
3rd Corpl - David Green  
4th Corpl - Jereniah Prince  
6th Corpl - Pleasant Ward  
Drummer - Nathaniel Johnson  
Fifer - Abel Rice

PRIVATES:

John Abar  
William Abbott  
John G. Anderson  
Pleasant Anderson  
George Archer  
George L. Bayles(s)  
John Bicklhimier  
Elijah Bright  
John Burrow  
Andrew Cahoon  
Samuel L. Calvert  
James Carter  
Jacob Cochran  
James L. Cochran  
Thomas Dawson  
Abel Dockrey  
James Dorson  
James Fox  
John French  
Aaron F. Garlin  
Robert Glasgow  
John Gossit  
James Gray  
Valentine Guinn  
Archibald Haislet  
Thomas Hanbleton  
Samuel Harper  
William P. Harden  
Lewis Harman  
Thomas A. Harris  
Richard Hastings  
William Hays  
Daniel Hows

Richard Hill  
Whitemil-Hill  
Absalom Ivy--  
Howell Johnston  
William Johnston  
Richard Jones  
Joshua Layton  
James Maxwell  
James McCoy  
Duncan McIntire  
Elijah McGuire  
William Nichols  
Archibald Nail  
Isam O'Neal  
Joel Few  
William Fow  
Samuel Pierce  
William Pitman  
William Fol(1)ock  
James Prichett  
Hezekiah Robertson  
Willis Richardson  
Spencer Ro(d)gers  
William Scribner  
Lewis Seabolt  
Joshua Sharp  
George Simpson  
James Stephens  
Thomas Thomas  
Moses Thompson  
Paris Trac(e)y  
Thomas Turner  
Henry Turpin

John Webb  
Robert Willet(t)  
Green Williams  
Moses Williams  
John Winders  
David Whitacer  
  
Jeroniah Bow (Baw)  
Thomas Bullon (Bulling)  
John Burke (Bark)  
Frederick A. Burns (Burness)  
Elisha Dotson (Dodson)  
Moses Eccles (Aclos)  
James Ellis  
John Farris (Fairis)  
William Fullen (Fuller)  
Mathew Gainey (Gaines)  
James Hamilton (Hanbleton)  
Daniel (Darrell) Hawkins  
Gibson Hogg (Higg)  
Jourdan Lac(o)y  
James Loyd (Lloyd)  
Blake Malden (Molden)  
David McCounts (McAnts)  
Ezekiel McKeeley (McNeeley)  
Godfrey Rats (Rals)  
Jeffery Roffew (Riffen)  
Benjamin Reynolds (Runnolds)  
William Ricketts (Rickets)  
Henry Sawyer (Sawnoy)(Sawry)  
Lenuel (Samuel) Suttle(s)  
George Watts (Walls)  
Caleb Wharton (Whorton)

SOURCE: Pages 739-746, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D.C. 1860.

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differs within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parenthesis.



Mustor-roll of a company of militia infantry under the command of the late CAPTAIN JOHN ROBERTSON, in the first regiment of Tennessee militia commanded by COLONEL PHILIP PIKIN, in the service of the United States from 20 June 1814 to Jan 27, 1815

Capt - John Robertson (Robinson) - - Deceased 9 Nov 1814 at Fort Jackson  
1st Lt- Joseph Hawkins (Haskins) (Harkins)  
2nd Lt- David Mitchell  
3rd Lt- John Robertson  
Ensign- John Morris

1st Sgt - Samuel Steele	1st Corpl - David Evins (Evans)
1st Sgt - William Townsen(d)	2nd Corpl - Buckley Walker
2nd Sgt - John N. McSpadden	3rd Corpl - John Smith
3rd Sgt - Zach T. Robertson	4th Corpl - John Trollinger
? Sgt - John Harmons (Salmon)	Drummer - William Matthews
	Fifer - James Shannon

PRIVATES:

Moses Aire	Daniel Lewis	Bonnet Boazo (Boyce)
Zebulon Alexander	Hugh McBride	Charles L. Bowles (Boles)
James Bates	William McDaniel	Sabret S. Crofford (Crawford)
John B. Bates	Robert Morris	James Cochran (Cohorn)
William Bates	Loan Mullins	Absalom Deason (Derson)
Robert Bonds	Joshua Neeley	Elijah Derosot (Durassett)
William Bridges	Archibald Parker	Tolbert Dolton (Derson)
John Bullard	Henry Rice	Henry Fowhan (Forehan)
Henry Butler	Daniel Richardson	William Higgins (Regans)
John Cloyd	Isaac Richmond	John Hilyard (Hyland)
Stephen Cloyd	John Royall	John Langino (Longino)
John Cunningham	Dempsey Sawyers	John Lemans (Lemons)
Moses Cunningham	Eli Shelby	Francis McCarriel (McCarroll)
James Donohoe	James Smith	Daniel Meiner (McAner)(McIneer)
William Dudley	Henry Trollinger	Elijah Mullins
Henry Forohan	Isaac Tubbs	Elijah Robertson (Robinson)
Fresley Gill	Isaac Turnage	Reuben (Joseph) Ryan
George H. Hanna(h)	Richard Vickery	John Southern (Sotburn)
John Harper	James G. Wade	George Summers (Sommers)
James B. Johns(t)on	Henry Wall	Edward Warrington (Warrenton)
Johnson King		James Welch (Welsh)
William King		Achilles Wigington (Wigginton)
John Ledbetter		
John Lee		
Charles Lewis		

SOURCE: Pages 728-732, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D. C., 1860

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differs within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parenthesis.



Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of CAPTAIN PETER SEARCY in the first regiment of Tennessee militia commanded by COLONEL PHILIP PIPKIN in the service of the United States from June 20, 1814 to January 27, 1815

Capt - Peter Searcy  
1st Lt- John Adams  
2nd Lt- Stephen Gilbert  
3rd Lt- Henry Wisner  
Ensign- Jesse Gilbert

1st Sgt - Harmon Fraz(d)er  
2nd Sgt - Barney H. Flyn (Flinn)  
3rd Sgt - Barim Eyre (Ezoll)  
4th Sgt - Benj. Kinsall  
5th Sgt - John H. Porter

1st Corpl - John Hobbs (Hubbs)  
2nd Corpl - John H. Hogan  
3rd Corpl - Joseph Kilpatrick  
4th Corpl - Silas McGuire  
5th Corpl - William D. Jameson  
6th Corpl - James Wilson  
Drummer - John H. D. Colp  
Fifer - Benj. H. Pollock

PRIVATE:

John Alsop  
Jordan Anderson  
Ambrose Baker  
James Bandy  
William Ba(y)ley  
John Berryman  
David Booth(e)  
Richard Brown  
William Dryant  
Benj. Bush  
John Carroll  
William Chambers  
William Clayton  
Rice Cobb  
John Coleman  
John Crawford  
Solomon Curtis  
James Denson  
Thomas Dunn  
Osa Dycus  
John East  
William Edwards  
George S. Elliott  
Richard Faucet(t)  
Obediah Freeman  
Silas Freeman  
James N. Gee  
John W. Gray  
Terrell Guess

George Haines  
Robert Hamlet(t)  
Mott Ha(y)ney  
John Henderson  
John Herring  
Ezekiel Hobbs  
Philip Holland  
D. Ellison Hood  
Joseph Ivy  
John Jordan  
Joseph Jug(g)  
Austin Kendrick  
Thomas Kendrick  
Levi Kidwell  
William Kindrick  
Henry F. Knight  
Wade H. Knight  
Edward Lindsey  
Daniel Lloyd  
Samuel Lomax  
Daniel Moredith  
John Oliver  
John Pearce  
Roland Rice  
William Rogers  
John Smith  
Peter Spence  
Robert Ta(y)bor  
William Th(r)ogmorton

James Turner  
William Vickers  
Asa Walker  
Elijah Walker  
John Walker  
Sylvanus Walker  
Thomas Walker  
Isan Warren  
John Warren  
David H. Welch  
William Welsh  
Isan Williams  
Blake Wiggins  
Alexander F. Willie  
Sharrad Winningham  
William Woods  
  
Samuel Dixon (Dickson)  
Burwell Hobdy (Hobbs)  
John Lawrence (Laurence)  
Lemuel Lawrence (Laurence)  
Samuel McElyse (Elyee)(McGyre)  
Hackett McLain (McClain)  
John F. Rusking (Rushing)  
Daniel Wiott (Wyatt)  
Solomon Weath (Weatt)(Wyatt)  
William Wright (Right)

SOURCE: Pages 777-784, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D. C., 1860

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differs within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parenthesis.



Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry under the command of CAPTAIN DAVID SMITH, in the first regiment of Tennessee militia commanded by COLONEL PHILIP FIDKIN in the service of the United States from June 20, 1814 to January 27, 1815.

Capt - David Smith (Snyth)  
1st Lt- Willis Minifee  
2nd Lt- Thomas Buford  
3rd Lt- Ezekiel Norman(d)  
Ensign- Henry Edge

1st Sgt - William Fegrin  
2nd Sgt - Reuben Amonet (Amouth)  
3rd Sgt - William Robertson (Robinson)  
4th Sgt - Thomas Mathiar (Matthias)  
4th Sgt - John C. Hall  
5th Sgt - Samuel White  
Drummer - John Yanc(e)y

1st Corpl - John K. Burton  
2nd Corpl - Thomas Burross  
2nd Corpl - David Williams  
3rd Corpl - Samuel S. Barret (Barrell)  
4th Corpl - William Sinner (Sinor)  
5th Corpl - Evan Bolton  
6th Corpl - Juno Meredith  
Fifer - John S. Smith (Snyth)

#### PRIVATES:

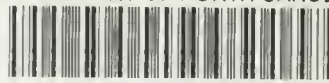
John Ballard	James Lano
Samuel Baskerville	Ephraim Lee
Samuel Bowman	Washington Ledbetter
James Burns	James Ligin
William Carlisle	Thomas Lockhart
Robert Carpenter	William Logan
James Carter	Amos London
Thomas Chandler	James Marlow
John Cox	Stephen Mathias
James Davidson	John May
Asa Dollohide	John McBee
Michael Dunn	James McCornick
David Eaves	Robert McCurdy
Moses Elliott	Cornelius McKinzey
John Evans	Alexander McMorris
Jo. Fancher	Thomas Miller
Madison Fisk	Timothy Millard
Bird Fleming	Elijah Mitchell
Jesse Fondering	Richard Moon
Michael Foster	James Mullis
Samuel Gibbs	Samuel Nelums
Andrew Goforth	William Norman
Alexander Griffie	Archibald Nunnerly
George Gullet	Jesse Oldhan
John C. Hall	Zachariah Osborne
William Hampton	Daxter Owings
Thomas P. Henson	William Pace
John Hogan	Jesse Fierce
Thomas Hooker	Henry Pierson
Farrer Hudgins	William Pratt
Levy Jackson	William Reed
Edward Johnson	Clabern Saddler
John Jones	Robert Salmons
George Joy	Bennet Segroves
Hugh Kilo	Melkezedick Self

John D. Smith	Isaac Massa (Massey)
Edward Stevens	Charles O'Neal (Nail)
Isaac Taylor	Isaac Pierson (Pinson)
Levi Tomberlin	Cannon Quarles (Qualls)
Samuel Turney	Jonathan D. Smith (Snyth)
Jesse Webb	William Talbotts (Talbert)
Levi Wallis	John Tiffertaller
Achilles Wells	(Tiesentater)
Reece White	Henry Suttles (Tuttles)
Isaac Williams	Jesse Tyree (Tyree)
James Williams	Jeremiah Wright (White)
Moses Williams	
Nathan Williams	
Oliver Williams	
Joseph Wilson	
Robert Wilson	
William Wilson	
Edward Woodbridge	
John Worthan	
William Worthan	
William Youngblood	
James Barnet (Barret)	
Wm. H. Boskville (Baskerville)	
Philip Briant (Bryant)	
John (Thomas) Burrese	
William P. Carharder (Carharvin)	
John Carvin (Carvin)	
James Couch (Conch)(Crouch)	
James Farris (Harris)	
Archibald Hair (Hare)	
William H. Harges (Hargus)	
Ishan Howell (Harvell)	
David Love (Lane)	
James Lain (Lane)	
Alexander Muller (Miller)	

SOURCE: Pages 754-760, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D. C., 1860

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for above. Where the spelling of names differed within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parenthesis.





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Muster-roll of a company of militia infantry, under the command of CAPTAIN JOHN STROTHER in the service of the United States, in the first regiment Tennessee Militia commanded by COLONEL PHILIP PIRKIN from June 20, 1814 to January 27, 1815

Capt - John Strother  
1st Lt- Thomas Horn(e)  
2nd Lt- James W. Carney  
3rd Lt- James McCauley  
Ensign- Thomas Simpson

1st Sgt - David Morrow  
2nd Sgt - Elijah Cheek  
3rd Sgt - John Cole  
4th Sgt - James Crawford  
5th Sgt - Thomas D. Malone

1st Corpl - William B. Powell  
2nd Corpl - John Webb  
3rd Corpl - George Watwood  
4th Corpl - George Cohen (Cohen)  
5th Corpl - James Gumbill (Gumdral)  
6th Corpl - Robert Kilbuck  
Drummer - John Morgan  
Fifer - Wyatt P. Johnson

## PRIVATES:

Moses Age  
Gabriel Allen  
Elisha Arnold  
John Binhan  
Edmund Black  
Thomas Bailey  
Reuben N. Bullard  
Robert Bumpass  
James Caraway  
John G. Clark  
Joshua Edwards  
Leonard Farnor  
Needham B. Farrior  
Elisha Felpe  
John Fikes  
Lewis Fletcher  
John Fletcher  
Samuel Grant  
Thomas Graves  
James Green  
John Green  
William Grimes  
Smith Hampton  
George Haney  
Aza Harris  
Gideon Harris  
John Harris  
Bright Herring  
John Hunphreys  
Joseph Hunter

John Hurt  
Benjamin James  
Edward Johnson  
Stepehn W. Johnson  
William Johnson  
Robert Kilgore  
Joseph Kilo  
John King  
Abner Liggin  
Robert Little  
Thomas D. Long  
Elizas McFall  
Joseph McElhanney  
John McIntosh  
Thomas Miles  
David Mills  
William Mimbs  
Archibald Morgan  
Arnst'd Morgan  
Solomon Odle  
Thomas Perry  
Robert Plant  
David Rood  
John H. Reed  
John Richey  
Elias Robertson  
William Robertson  
Daniel Rook  
James Rose  
Joshua Savago

Simon Scott  
Hugh Stanford  
Lewis Thomas  
Rowland Vick  
David Wade  
Isaack Wallice  
John Watkins  
William Weakley  
Jacob Webb  
John Whitworth  
Hardy Wimbs  
Thomas Woolsey  
John Alfin (Allen)(Alphin)  
Samuel Austin (Osten)  
Levi Bane (Bone)  
Smith H. Darton (Burton)  
Jonathan Botts (Batts)  
Anderson S. Brill (Britt)  
Joseph Cavell (Cavitt)  
Frances Conperry (Compury)  
Elijah Drisiel (Dresne)  
Peter Dunkin (Duncan)  
Daniel Gwin (Given)  
Fielding Huflin (Heflin)  
Pascal Liggin (Logan)  
Obidiah McDay (McCay)  
Green E. Nusum (Nowson)  
James Shilton (Sholton)  
Peter Washen (Washer)

SOURCE: Pages 747-753, American State Papers, Vol III, Military Affairs, published Washington D. C., 1860

NOTE: More than one roster was consulted for the above. Where spelling of names differed within the rosters, the additional spelling has been placed in parenthesis.















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